THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 54.

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Two Cabinets Fall in One Day

French Taxes Defeat Premier

Germany May Let Hitler Lead

Disarming Approaches Pacts

Tear-Drop Auto Is on the Way

Roosevelt Will Have His Swim

THE world's struggles and sufferings crystallize in the sharp overthrowing of national cabinets. The Governments of France and Germany fall on the same day. Premier Paul-Boncour and Chancellor von Schleicher go down on the heels of cabinet replacement in Greece and Roumania. Austria and Hungary see their Governments cling unassuredly. Britain's nonpartisan Cabinet faces mounting obstacles. The United States prepares for an emphatic swing to a "new deal." Statesmen blame wars, armaments, debts, monetary standards, tariffs. And yet, throughout the increasingly troubled world, ring neglected words older than the Christian era, wiser than the words of Solomon: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, . . . until he come whose right it is."

* * *

¶ France sees the Chamber of Deputies overthrow the Paul-Boncour Government by 390 to 193 after a day and night of debate. The Socialists, threatened by the federated labor syndicates, withdraw support from the Government on its economy and tax plans. Former Premier André Tardieu breaks a long silence to propose a program of reform. More effective is Former Premier Herriot's appeal for a concentration government to preserve the safety of the state—Herriot, himself defeated, is the strongest single voice in France.

* * *

¶ Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher, powerful dictator in German politics, and his Cabinet resign. This maker of cabinets himself fails in his vigorous 10-week effort to weld together a sustaining support in the Reichstag. His final appeal to President von Hindenburg is for autocratic powers, which the President refuses because his oath binds him to support the Constitution. Hindenburg summons former Chancellor von Papen to explore the situation. Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader, again looms as possible Chancellor. The President will intrust him with no dictatorial powers, and a serious problem arises—Can Hitler, if he keeps faith with his promises, hope to command a majority in the Reichstag?

* * *

¶ Britain and France are determined to expedite conclusion of the Disarmament Conference. Fall of the French Government is not expected to delay their plans, as the new Government will doubtless hold the French view that technical discussions must end and broad political decisions be made. Security and equality are the two main questions. Britain wants reaffirmation by European powers of no recourse to war, a pact for mutual assistance against aggressors, qualitative disarmament, and uniform type of armies—All of which sounds like real progress against that stoutly resisting outlaw, war.

* * *

¶ Detroit automobile builders forecast a car that will go 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline as the next stage in building. They envisage the new "queen of the road" as without fenders, running-boards or other protuberances to resist the wind. The present car is called too complex, too costly to operate, too unsafe. It is fashioned after an oxcart. The perfectly streamlined and speedy new chariot will take its form from a tear-drop, but the suggestion is of form only—Mr. Average Citizen will shed no tear-drops because of a prohibitive purchase price.

* * *

¶ Canada is dangerously close to the limit of the taxes it can pay. So replies Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to the Trades and Labor Congress when it urges outlays for public works in addition to direct aid to unemployed. Canada now has to raise $21,500,000 a month for three purposes alone—interest on the public debt, war pensions, and to meet Canadian National Railways deficits. The Prime Minister quotes the definite purpose for which he is striving to hold the country together—to maintain financial and industrial integrity until the storm is over.

* * *

¶ Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt has friends in Congress who are looking after his comfort. While the President-Elect struggles with an economy program and office seekers at Warm Springs, Ga., $50,000 is added to the House appropriations bill which will put a swimming pool in the basement of the White House. Also, a plan is on foot to call from the Asiatic Fleet the U. S. S. Isabel, a yacht, for White House use. The President-Elect loves to sail the sea. His only physical exercise is swimming. A nation that demands so much work from a President can well be generous—It can do a little something for his play.

Banner Elk Takes Banner for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Banner Elk, N. C.

IF YOU are looking for a model for your town for 1933, take a look at the "perfect" town of 1932.

It's Banner Elk—a community that takes the banner for near perfection in almost everything.

Last year Banner Elk did not: Spend a single cent for relief work; see a business house fail or a foreclosure; see any person arrested for any misdemeanor or crime. In fact, it was the fourth year the policeman failed to make an arrest.

The town finished the year with no indebtedness of any kind, had a surplus in the treasury and saw the city council lower taxes from 40 cents to 10 cents.

Coast-to-Coast Air Line Plans 16-Hour Trips

Lindbergh Line Orders 15 Ships for Spring Delivery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Transcontinental and Western Air—the "Lindbergh line"—is getting ready to make aviation history again this spring by inaugurating a 16-hour coast-to-coast passenger, mail and express service.

A fleet of 15 all-metal, 190-mile-an-hour monoplanes has been ordered for the new service, delivery of the first of which is expected on March 1. The airplanes, which are being built in Los Angeles, are single-motored and designed to carry eight passengers, mail and express—a total pay-load of 2000 pounds.

According to the schedule worked out by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the company, who is supervising the construction program, east-bound trips from Los Angeles to New York will be made in less than 16 hours. West-bound trips, due to the handicap of prevailing west winds, will take 18 hours.

The airplanes are of low-wing design and are powered with a 700-horsepower engine. They will have a cruising radius of more than 1000 miles without alighting to refuel.

Describing the safety features of the airplanes, Mr. Richard W. Robbins, president of the Northrop Company, the builders, said they would have a new retarding flap which would reduce landing speed more than 15 miles an hour and which are used successfully on the airplane built for Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

"They will permit safe landing in small areas and will enable pilots to approach landing fields without interference from obstructions located near any landing area," he said.

"The new device consists of a large flap built directly under the trailing edge of the wing which can be let down before landing and acts as a powerful air brake before the wheels touch the ground."

Transcontinental and Western Air now operates a 24-hour mail and passenger service across the continent which has proved so successful that its officials feel justified in putting the new schedule in operation.

Japanese Check Attack on Wall

SHANHAIKWAN, China, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chioumenkow, a pass through the Great Wall of China about 12 miles north of Shanhaikwan was the scene of another conflict between Japanese and Chinese troops yesterday in which the Japanese emerged victorious.

The Chinese, who had been concentrating for some time at the southern end of the pass, launched an attack on the Japanese detachment at the northern end. The battle lasted for three hours, the Japanese reported, and at its conclusion the attackers retreated.

The Rengo (Japanese) news agency reported that reinforcements were being rushed by the Japanese to Chioumenkow from Suichung in Manchuria.

The northern end of Chioumenkow was occupied by the Japanese shortly after the battle of Shanhaikwan. They left a small garrison there, the main column pushing northward to Chinsi in Jehol Province.

Action on Small Scale

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The War Office today expressed the opinion that the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Chioumenkow was a minor action. It was pointed out that the Japanese garrison there was small. The War Office had not received details of the battle.

The Japanese forces in the region of Shanhaikwan, it was explained, recently were decreased. Fewer than 2000 men are on duty there, a War Office spokesman said. The reported reinforcement movement from Suichang, Manchuria, he added, doubtless involved less than a battalion.

SOVIET CREDIT BACKED

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—A $15,000,000 order for steel piping machines, drilling machinery and steel sheets has been placed by the Soviet Government with various German firms.

The German Government is guaranteeing payment on the basis of a $75,000,000 credit guarantee set aside for Russian trade.

ANGLO-FRENCH ACTION ON ARMS PUSHED AHEAD

Fall of Paris Government Not Expected to Cause Any Long Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 28—England and France are both determined to expedite conclusion of the disarmament convention, and the fall of the French Government is not expected to cause any serious delay.

Whoever forms the next Cabinet, there will be no important change in French disarmament policy. Moreover, M. René Massigli, permanent French official who has followed the disarmament question more closely than any other representative of the Quai d'Orsay, continues in Geneva. There seems to be no need to postpone the meeting of the general commission of the conference fixed for Thursday.

M. Pierre Cot, French Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, who has been representing France here, insisted that the conference must get away from technical discussions and take up broad political decisions. Whoever succeeds him will doubtless follow the same line of argument.

The British delegation yesterday indicated what it considered the best manner of procedure to insure prompt conclusion of the convention. The British program is identical in several significant points with the French plan, which comes immediately before the conference for discussion. It deals chiefly with the fundamental questions of security and equality.

England recommends early action on the following five points: One, reaffirmation by all European powers they will not have recourse to war to settle differences; two, conclusion by continental powers of a pact of mutual assistance in case of aggression; three, a final convention to apply equally to all states and replace part five of the Versailles Treaty; four, duration of the convention and methods of revision to be the same for all countries; five, qualitative disarmament and uniform type armies to be attained by progressive steps.

The mutual assistance pact and uniform type of armies are the feature of the French plan. Britain obviously intends to press first for an agreement between the great powers, and thinks smaller states will then fall in line.

The technical part of the British program is in keeping with earlier British proposals, and the Hoover scheme for reduction of effectives by one-third.

Taxes of Canada At Danger Mark, Premier Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—"We are dangerously near the limit of this country to pay additional taxes," the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, told a delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress yesterday, demanding legislative changes on behalf of Labor.

A total of $21,500,000 a month—$260,000,000 a year—had to be raised for only three federal purposes, he explained, interest on the public debt, war pensions, and the Canadian National Railway deficits.

"What the Canadian Government is trying to do," he said, "is to hold together this country to maintain its financial and industrial integrity In the moment of its greatest stress, when you ask the Government to undertake anything more than bare and bald necessities, I think we will have to think it over several times before we do them."

The congress urged that unemployment relief include work developing undertakings in addition to direct aid; that the six-hour day and five-day week be instituted in government labor; that the 10 per cent salary deductions be abolished; that the Constitution be amended so as to give the Dominion full control of Social and Labor legislation, including old-age pensions and unemployment insurance; the income tax be increased sharply; nationalization of the banking system; reduction of interest rate on public bonds and debentures to a maximum of 3½ per cent; abolishing of grants for school cadet training; public ownership of utilities and natural resources.

Vermont Loses In Report on Line

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The low-water mark on the west side of the Connecticut River between the southerly line of Pittsburgh, New Hampshire, to the northerly line of Massachusetts, was today recommended to the Supreme Court by Mr Edmund P. Trabue, special master, of Louisville, Ky., as the boundary line in the dispute between Vermont and New Hampshire.

The report, exceptionally voluminous, filling 488 printed pages, reviews in great detail the boundary dispute and the testimony taken at the hearings. It advised the Supreme Court that by congressional action in August, 1781, Vermont's territory on the east was reduced to low-water mark on the west side of the river and that Vermont accepted the decision.

Vermont and New Hampshire will have opportunity to present arguments to the court on the special master's report before the court renders its decision.

Uniform Minimum Wage Law Urged by Interstate Group

Labor Conference of Officials of Nine States Also Calls for Adoption of 48-Hour Week in the States Represented at the Boston Meeting

Adoption of a uniform minimum wage law for women and children in every state in the nation, adoption of a 48-hour week in the nine states represented at the conference and inquiry by these states into the establishment of state employment services, represent the resolutions indorsed today at the termination of the interstate conference on labor laws called by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.

Profound significance is attached to the resolution as practically the first substantial movement against recession in wages and standards of labor that have been gaining impetus throughout the country.

The states represented in this counter-recession movement are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Ohio. Representatives of the United States Department of Labor were present.

Following the general session yesterday, the conference divided into three groups, one headed by Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of New York, on hours and working conditions of women and minors; another headed by Mr. Joseph M. Tone, Labor Commissioner of Connecticut, on minimum wage, and another, headed by Mr. Richard M. Neustadt, director of the experimental public employment office in Philadelphia, on establishment of public employment service in the states. The reports of each of these groups was accepted in general conference.

The proposal for a nation-wide uniform wage law, to be sent to every Governor, is, in fact, indorsement of such a bill prepared by the National Consumers' League with the advice of Dr. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School. This bill is designed to overcome constitutional objection previously expressed, and it is in line with the view expressed often at this conference, that were such a measure to be examined again, the Supreme Court might reverse its decision.

The preamble of the resolution says unless the downward spiral of prices, wages and labor conditions are checked and some bottom arbitrarily established starvation for laborers and ruin for employers trying to hold up living standards must ensue.

The resolution indorsing a 48-hour week for immediate action by the nine states represents the readoption of the decisions made at the Harrisburg conference in 1931 with a few revisions. Sponsorship of an eight-hour day, a week not more than six days long, the elimination of night work, the elimination of minors under 16 from industry and the certification of all minors up to 18, with double compensation for minors illegally employed, were provisions other than the 48-hour law adopted by the conference.

This resolution also called for immediate action by the nine states to effect measures particularly urgent because of the slump, involving the limitation of working time and elimination of minors under 16 en-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

ROOSEVELT PUTS ATTACK ON COSTS AT PROGRAM TOP

Three-Point Plan Includes Reduced Personnel and Consolidations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 28—President-Elect Roosevelt has served notice to the country that he considers government economy the most pressing problem facing the incoming Administration and the one which he intends to attack first when he assumes office five weeks from today.

He did this by assigning Mr. Swager Sherley, former chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, an intimate adviser on budgetry problems, to the task of preparing the way for wholesale slashes in the cost of government which he intends to effect immediately as the first step in balancing the budget.

Mr. Sherley left here yesterday for Washington where he is to begin at once to act as "clearing house for all economy proposals" and prepare the specifications of the next President's economy program so that it will be ready for submission to Congress as soon as the special session is convened.

The President-Elect announced the assignment to the economy task here late yesterday after Mr. Sherley had left. It was preceded by long conferences with the former appropriations chairman, who arrived here with the Roosevelt party a week ago and has been at the "Little White House" every day since then.

Economies, according to the tentative plan worked out here, are to be grouped as follows:

(1) Reduction of personnel.

(2) Consolidation of government agencies.

(3) Abandonment of non-essential functions of government or charging for services now performed free.

Implied in the program is drastic curtailment of many paternalistic functions of government rapidly expanded during the last two Administrations which the President-Elect considers unjustifiable under existing economic conditions.

Although no decisions on elimination of government agencies have been finally reached, those likely to fall first under the ax of economy are the Federal Farm Board, the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Shipping Board. Other potential sources of large economies are presented in ship and air-mail subsidies, agricultural and commercial information services, small army posts and some of the less important navy yards.

Mr. Roosevelt is himself opposed to abandonment of any navy yards, but admitted that they are unjustifiable during peace times unless they can produce naval materials more cheaply than private manufacturers.

Several consolidations have already been suggested here. All transportation agencies of the Government are to be grouped under a reconstituted Interstate Commerce Commission, and communications will be merged under a similar agency. Another probability is the merging of the general accounting office, the coordinating office and the bureau of efficiency under the director of the budget.

The President-Elect was joined here today by Mrs. Roosevelt and his son Elliott, who will assist him in entertaining his Columbia Law School class of 1907 in a reunion tonight.

Tomorrow he will be joined by Mr. James Farley and Col. Louis Howe, his chief political advisers, with whom he will go over the long list of political appointments, including cabinet posts.

COLOMBIAN NAVY IS PEACE THREAT, PERU DECLARES

Message to League Points to Amazon Expedition as Menace

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Premier Jose Manzanilla of Peru informed the League of Nations in a telegram today that his Government considered Colombia's expedition up the Amazon River as a threat to Peruvian inhabitants of the disputed port city of Leticia, and that Peru proposed to "uphold the established rights of minorities and defend our nationals."

Peruvian nationals occupied Leticia last September, ousting the Colombian authorities in the town, which was ceded to Colombia under a treaty signed by both countries.

Premier Manzanilla, who also holds the office of Foreign Minister, said Colombia "has not fulfilled obligations to deliver certain territories to Peru under the Leticia treaty."

He said in reply to one of the League notes that the "attack in preparation is directed against Peruvians occupying a port which was always Peruvian and passed into the hands of Colombia only two years ago."

The Peruvian Government is not "defending" the territory of Leticia, he said, "but it is fellow countrymen who occupy it with a view of securing its return to its former nationality, which is not a crime justifying the use of measures of extermination.

"Nor does it oblige my Government to contemplate this outrage with indifference," he added. He referred to the Colombian fleet which was reported approaching Leticia on the Amazon River.

It was learned today from an authoritative source that the League of Nations Council is considering a plan for sending a committee of neutrals to arbitrate the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia over the Gran Chaco.

Apparently it is contemplated that the committee would include three members, one from Argentina, one from the United States and a third representing a European power. Approval of both disputants would be sought first, it was said.

Peaceful Settlement Anticipated in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—Colombia and Peru are understood to be near an agreement for settlement of the Leticia dispute without recourse to armed force. The danger of actual warfare is believed to have been averted.

Señor Laureano Garcia Ortiz, Colombian good-will envoy, who has been here for several weeks, conferred twice yesterday with President Sanchez Cerro. He was understood to have cabled a new means other than force or international conciliation to President Herrera for settlement of the problem.

Colombian Squadron Advancing Up Amazon

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—The Colombian fleet of three gunboats and one heavily laden transport should arrive off Leticia either Saturday or Sunday, well-informed government officials estimated yesterday. No orders have been issued for the fleet to delay its steady advance upon Leticia, the Minister of War announced.

Colombia is determined to force Peruvian troops, who have been in possession of Leticia since last September, to withdraw to their own territory.

FRENCH REGIME FALLS ON ISSUE OF TAX INCREASE

Budgetary Plan Rejected in Chamber by Vote of 390 to 193

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 28—The French cabinet headed by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour resigned today after having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 390 to 193.

The Government's fall was the result of the withdrawal of support by the Socialists who finally refused to accept the program of economies and tax increases which the Government insisted was necessary to balance the budget and prevent a serious French financial crisis.

The vote came after all-day and night debate. The Government asked reinsertion in the finance bill of Article 6 of its proposals, which had been rejected by the Finance Committee, and calling for an increase of 5 per cent in all direct taxes. The article was deliberately chosen as a test question, since it contained the idea of equal sacrifices for all, which M. Paul-Boncour termed the "corner stone of the Government's project."

Sharp Division of Views

The real cause of the Cabinet's fall, however, was simply the crystallization of the inherent contradiction between the extremist doctrines of the French Socialists and Bourgeois economy which is the basis of the views of the bulk of the French nation and French political groups. The Radicals, the dominant party in both Chamber and Senate and the mainstay of the Government, finally had to say no to the Socialists' demand which in the words of M. Paul-Boncour were leading toward the dangers of inflation.

The end did not come until desperate efforts to find an acceptable compromise had failed. At the crucial moment when the Socialist deputies appeared to be on the point of yielding to the more moderate measures of the radicals, the chiefs of the French federated labor syndicates sent word to the Socialist group in the Chamber that it could not accept any of the Government's economy proposals. This put a stop to the Socialist tendency toward reconciliation and made the split between the Socialists and Radicals inevitable.

Though deputies of the extreme Left and Right mingled their adverse votes to bring down the Cabinet, this has only negative significance. Conservative orators

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Free Port Rushed By Venezuela To Honor Bolivar

By the United Press

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 28—A "free port," modern in every respect, is to be constructed at Turiamo this year by the Venezuelan Government at a cost of $10,000,000. President Gomez has ordered contractors to rush completion of the port by Dec. 19, 1933, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, great South American iberator.

Turiamo is now a small fishing village located on a natural harbor on the north coast between the ports of Cabello and La Guayra. When construction work has been completed it will offer merchant vessels of all nationalities complete facilities for docking, loading and unloading cargoes and for storage of merchandise without payment of duty for transshipment to other South American ports as well as to the Caribbean islands.

Present plans—the result of six years of consideration and study by Venezuela's dictator President—include construction of modern docks, warehouses, hotels and other buildings for the functioning of a large seaport. President Gomez believes the free port will stimulate trade not only in Venezuela but also in all of eastern South America. Consequently he has set Dec. 19 of this year for the formal completion of the project in commemoration of Bolivar's great work of freeing most of western and northern South America from Spanish domination.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13

Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

News of Sports—Page 12

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2

Book Reviews and Literary News 5

Educational 6

News of Art, Music and the Theater 7

Interior Decoration and Antiques 8

The Home Forum 9

Speaking with Grace (With French Translation)

Radio Programs 13

Daily Features 15

Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

The achievements of Mary Baker Eddy are summarized today by Mrs. Annie M. Knott, member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The article concludes the series of sketches of the "twelve greatest American women" recently nominated to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress Exposition.

The editorial "Helping Youth to Help Itself" is a thought-provoking treatment of a problem which clamors for solution.

Just a reminder that the Parent column is appearing on the Saturday Educational page, having been changed recently from the Tuesday page.

Mr. Abbot reviews Emil Ludwig's "Talks With Mussolini" on the Book page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The seventh article in the series which is exposing the harm done to America by the films is is exporting deals with reports from China. It will appear on Monday.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page, "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Berlin Decree Bars 'Five-and-Ten' Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

ESTABLISHMENT of new "one-price stores" in Germany has recently been forbidden by government decree. This extends the decree issued in March, 1932, which forbade the opening of one-price stores in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants.

The purpose of the move is to protect the small merchants during a period of economic stress from competition with larger mercantile organizations equipped to undersell them. The decree prevents the opening of five new Woolworth "five-and-ten-cent stores," for which preparations already had been made.

Tear-Drop Car Is On Its Way, Engineers Say

Declare Future Models Will Get 50 Miles to Gallon of 'Gas'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28—Fifty miles on a gallon of "gas" in the most beautiful automobile yet conceived, is the next stage claimed by engineers in the development of the motorcar.

This new "queen of the road," according to the leading designers at the annual pooling of ideas by the Society of Automotive Engineers this week, will be without fenders, running boards or the host of protuberances seen on the "dolled up" car of today. They further declare that the tear-drop car with rear-engine mounting will be introduced as the vogue by the time the next New York automobile show rolls around.

Mr. Herbert Chase, consultant, New York, told the engineers that the "present cars patterned after oxcarts and milk wagons are too bulky and too unwieldy. They cost too much to build and operate. They are not sufficiently safe. They are too complex in construction and operation. They are too hard to service. Aside from these and a few others they are pretty good cars."

In 1931 intrepid engineers began to predict that within five years there would be a complete revolution in motorcar design. This revolution, they now observe, is coming on at accelerated speed. Actual road tests of full-size models have already proved many of the engineers' earlier predictions.

One such test, made expressly for the S. A. E. and accepted as typical of others conducted by individual manufacturers, was carried out with elaborate equipment and assistance by Prof. W. E. Lay, of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Michigan.

"It is certain," Professor Lay concluded, "that the public will spend far more money for its conception of beauty in a car, even when it has less activity and lower mileage, than it will for a streamline monstrosity. But the beautiful car of a decade ago appears uncouth today. The dove is streamlined by nature and we call it beautiful. The day is coming when we shall drive streamlined cars and marvel at their beauty."

The sum of Professor Lay's demonstrations was that tear-drop designing cuts total car and wind resistance in half, more than doubles the miles per gallon of gasoline and increases the maximum speed from 79 to 98 miles an hour.

What is called a mania for super-standardization by Mr. Walter Fishleigh, consultant, Detroit, has resulted in adding parts and weight to cover up mechanical defects. He believes that the industry has gone as far as it can go in trying to glorify its original model, the old family buggy.

Professor Lay is of the opinion that further increase in engine power to attain greater car speed will meet with the disapproval of the buying public.

Congress Scans Ways to Cut Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Congressional efforts to reduce cost of government as an immediate aid to harassed and unemployed taxpayers continued today upon a wavering front both in the Senate and House. Momentarily, advocates of drastic reduction in the upper chamber received a setback when the Tydings resolution was withdrawn, and a substitute accepted.

The Tydings resolution would have reduced arbitrarily all federal expenditures to the level of federal income, which in effect would have meant a cut of some $500,000,000 in next year's budget.

Although the amendment was sidetracked, it is believed that the flurry has brought forcible recognition of the overwhelming desire for economies on the part of the public. The major difficulty in the situation, as brought out by debate, is that curtailment of appropriations does not have any binding effect on national expenditures. An amendment giving the incoming President sweeping powers to achieve such reorganization is pending to the Post Office-Treasury appropriation bill, now before the Senate.

In the House, meanwhile, the Appropriations Committee reported the $1,000,000,000 Independent Offices Bill, carrying an increase of $18,039,000 in veteran expenditures for next year.

SCHLEICHER CABINET OUT IN GERMANY

President Denies Request of Chancellor for Greater Powers

VON PAPEN CALLED INTO CONFERENCE

Former Chancellor to Search for Basis of Agreement on New Régime

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 28—Having failed in his efforts to broaden the basis of his government—a task self-imposed when he took office 10 weeks ago—Gen. Kurt von Schleicher resigned today with his entire Cabinet.

The General-Chancellor who long has been regarded as the most powerful figure in German politics thus ended his brief ministry upon the rock of President von Hindenburg's oath to defend the Constitution. General von Schleicher went to the President today and asked for "full power" to sustain his office in the fight with the parties which grew to stormy proportions in the last week. But President von Hindenburg refused, as he considers such action a beginning of a breach in the Constitution.

The President called Capt. Franz von Papen, whom General von Schleicher is credited with raising to the Chancellorship and then overthrowing, into conference. Captain von Papen is not expressly intrusted with forming a new Cabinet, but is asked to undertake negotiations to see what basis can be reached for a new government.

Ends Brief Experiment

The resignation brought to a swift end Germany's experiment in government resting upon presidential rather than Reichstag confidence. General von Schleicher was regarded as President von Hindenburg's last resort in an effort to find a solution to a political deadlock or weld popular support for temporary government by executive decree. But even the negotiations of the "maker of cabinets" himself failed to prevent estrangement from General von Schleicher of all save about 5 per cent of political sentiment.

General von Schleicher, facing parties which were trying to gain time in preparation for new elections if the Reichstag was dissolved, took the attitude that a clear decision must be reached. It is understood he asked the President for permission to dissolve the Reichstag if Parliament continued its "politics of delay" which would avoid either supporting the Chancellor or giving an outright cause for dissolution. It is believed he also requested the right to govern without Parliament for at least six months and enact drastic measures to prevent political outbreaks.

Evidences of Unrest

Political unrest is emphasized by a riot at Dresden Wednesday in which nine were killed and 11 wounded when police attempted to halt a Communist meeting. Reports that General von Schleicher planned sharp defense, peace and order measures which would enable him to prevent new elections subjected the Cabinet to heavy pressure behind scenes.

Moreover, General von Schleicher's overtures to labor in recent weeks were fruitless and resulted mainly in industrial opposition. His settlement plan, which is similar to that involved in the Bruening overthrow, brought him opposition of the agriculturists, who oppose breaking up bankrupt East Prussian estates. Agrarian opposition was followed by an open break with the German Land Association, and early this week by the demand of Hugenberg Nationalists for a complete change of the Cabinet.

The Nationalists in opposing General von Schleicher sought to capitalize the growing storm against the Chancellor as a means of restoring the old Harzburg front of Nationalists and Fascists who have been leveling thunderous invectives against the Cabinet.

Hitler in Difficult Position

The fact that President von Hindenburg is reliably believed to be unaltered in his standpoint not to intrust Herr Adolf Hitler or any party leader to head a Cabinet resting on executive authority, places the Fascist chief in a difficult situation. He can get Nationalist support only for a so-called authoritative government which would send Parliament home and govern without it for at least one year. He can obtain Roman Catholic support, only for a parliamentary government. He needs both parties to form a majority, since the sharp opposition between the Right and Left keeps the Socialists and Communists on the outside of present government negotiations.

Conditions given to Captain von Papen for his negotiations are regarded as clearly disclosing President von Hindenburg's recognition of the danger of departure from a parliamentary government. The former Chancellor was told to make every effort to obtain a Reichstag coalition. The only possibility of this is seen under a Hitler Chancellorship with support of the Roman Catholics, provided the entire strength of the factional bourgeois parties could also be obtained. This would only give a slight majority.

While numerically workable it is regarded as questionable if such a government could long endure in face of the vigorous differences of opinion between the National Socialists and the other parties on vital economic and social questions.

NEW ZEALAND'S FORESTRY PLAN URGED BY BAKER

Men of the Trees Founder Would Study Redwoods in Building Cities

Planners of future cities may gain workable ideas from study in the giant redwood forests of California, according to Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker, founder of Men of the Trees, a world organization striving for an international tree-sense.

Mr. Baker recently returned east from a trip to California, where he made investigations concerning establishment of a Grove of International Understanding among the "big trees," through which to promote forest conservation.

Through his study, Mr. Baker has envisioned future cities based upon the redwood plan. These ancient forest monarchs develop with ample room for growth and expansion. Such should be the plan of future cities, he believes, each separated by large forests and open lands.

This, he said, would allow utilization of the tremendous transportation speeds now attained. Present cities, being close together, have not caught up with the automobile.

International Grove

Development of the international grove "is the biggest thing in my life," Mr. Baker declared. After his present lecture tour, he will return to select definitely a site for the project.

Mr. Baker said this grove will be the logical headquarters of his Men of the Trees. This organization was started by the English forester when he was in Kenya Colony, Africa, in 1922. Recently a branch was established in the United States, to which President-Elect Roosevelt belongs.

Mr. Baker has devoted many years to campaigning for preservation and planting of world forests. This work has carried him to New Zealand, a country which, he says, leads the world in conservation and commercial forestry. Planting there is conducted through forest bonds.

The average $35 bond will buy an acre of land, planted with young trees, and will pay for care of these trees for 20 years, at which time the timber will be worth about £350, Mr. Baker explained.

A slogan, "A Bond a Baby," has been adopted in an endeavor to interest parents in buying forest bonds to insure future education of their children.

International adoption of this plan, modified to an extent because trees grow more slowly in northern climates, might be a way toward reforestation of much of the world's waste land, Mr. Baker believes.

Tree Conservators

Mr. Baker became interested in New Zealand through learning that the Maori natives were great tree conservators and planters. With the help of the chiefs, one of whom taught him the language, Mr. Baker gained knowledge of Maori life in the fourteenth century.

He made motion pictures and still slides, picturing the life at that time. These he is showing in an illustrated lecture on "Maori Art, Song and Fable," at the Museum of Fine Arts on Feb. 7. Many of the legends, Mr. Baker found, show the Maori love for trees.

To the Man of the Trees it is interesting that New Zealand white men are turning to the conservation ideas of this tribe. The white men who have been responsible for the felling of three-fourths of New Zealand's virgin timber now have turned to tree planting.

Turning once more to international fields, Mr. Baker declared the world is facing a forest famine unless a strong tree-sense is developed. Reduction of national conservation appropriations at this time is a short-sighted policy, he added, for tree planting is a capital investment, which produces money for other years and present employment for numerous persons.

As an example of forest values, Mr. Baker pointed out that while on his 17,000-mile tour of the United States he saw no cases of dire poverty among persons in wooded areas.

Natural Food Centers

Forests, he averred, have natural food centers, such as mushroom patches and other fungi, fish in streams, and berries, upon which man can subsist. He can obtain wood for shelter and warmth from the forests, and cash from sale of timber on his land.

Definite tree-sense is needed greatly in the United States, which cuts down four and a half times more timber than is grown each year, Mr. Baker said.

One encouraging step toward American conservation, he said, is forestry education, for which this country spends more than any other nation. He hopes this will develop a progressive policy.

"Tree planting is the touchstone of true citizenship," Mr. Baker contended. "It is doing something for the future. It is the symbol of the looking forward action. The trees we have are a heritage from the past and as true citizens we should hand on to our posterity as good a growth of forest as we have received, or, if possible, a better stand. The creation of a universal tree-sense is essential to the progress and well-being of mankind."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Boston Auto Show, until 10:30.

Boston Alumni Club, University of New Hampshire; Annual dinner, speaking program, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 7.

Presentation of "The Perfect Alibi," by Tau Beta Society, benefit scholarship fund, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. International Institute: Concert by Russian Social Club and Ukranian Club of Dramatics and Dancing, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Dance, Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 8:20.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Goat Trails in the Rockies," by Mr. W. Stephen Thomas, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Fifteen Years of Soviet Drama," by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, also musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8.

Elizabeth Peabody House: Address, "What Is Doing in the Soviet Union?" by Mr. Jay Lovestone, former Communist Party secretary, 357 Charles Street, 6. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Cambridge: Motion pictures of Mexico, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Community Church: Address, "A Twentieth Century Program in the Treatment of Delinquents," by Mrs. Miriam van Waters, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The United States of the Lake of Constance," by Mme. Lilly Braumann-Honsell, 3:30. Concert by the Choral Society of Massachusetts Federated Women's Clubs, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Afternoon musicale by Miss Madeleine Conant, contralto; Mr. Howard Harrington, tenor, and Mr. Edwin Bitcliffe, pianist, 4.

Music

Kate Thomas Studio, 115 Newbury Street—Boston Chamber Music Society, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, address, "Our Adventures on Derby Day," by Mr. A. Edward Newton, 46 Beacon Street, 1.

Old South Association in Boston: Final lecture in series, "The Geneva Arbitration," by Mr. Horace H. Morse, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

Lowell Institute: Final lecture in series, "Early Celtic Civilization," by Dr. Fred Norris Robinson, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5. Open to public.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk on "The History of Puppets," by Prof. Samuel M. Waxman, of Boston University, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

National Electric Light Association: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Ladies Hairdressers Association of New England: Annual exhibit, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day, through Wednesday.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Early Painting of Islam," by Eustache de Lorey, large lecture hall, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30. Open to public.

Concerts to Come

Friday evening, Feb. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Goss and his London Singers.

Sunday evening, Feb. 5, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, in Brown Hall, a chamber concert by Messrs. Laurent, Polatschek, Keller, Sanromá and other members of the Boston Conservatory Faculty.

Thursday evening, Feb. 9, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, pianists.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 10, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Paderewski.

Saturday evening, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paderewski.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Sunday evening, Feb. 12, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Boys' Choir from Vienna.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Ruge Prings by Whistler. New accessions.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.
Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.
Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.
Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.
Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.
Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.
Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.
Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.
For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

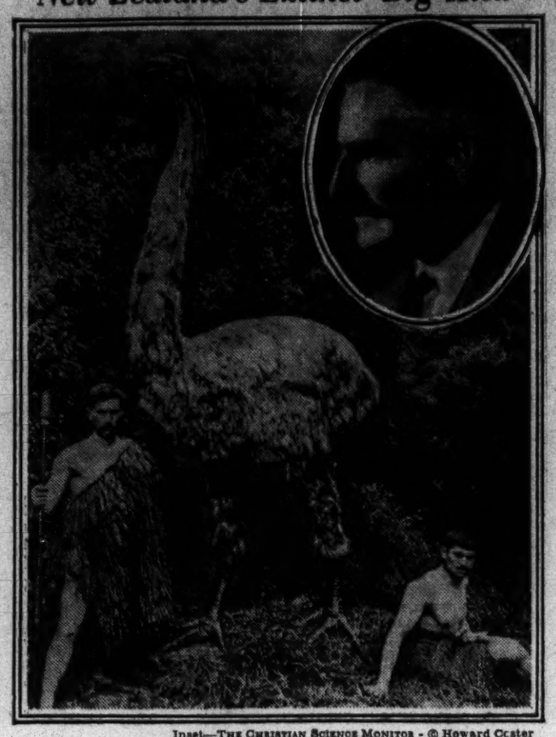
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mortie Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
Miss Marjorie F. Migbill, Newtonville, Mass.
John T. Ladd, Portsmouth, N. H.
Arthur M. Fleets, Brunswick, Maine.
Winifred Ruth Erlick, Portland, Maine.
Miss Kathryn Swift Clapp, Falmouth, Mass.
Miss Harriet D. Mitchell, Sanford, Maine.
Miss Anna J. Husler, Saugus, Mass.
Miss Ida Goldstein, Milford, Mass.
Paul J. Sears, Oneida, N. Y.
Ronald G. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Robert M. Jackson, Winchester, Mass.
H. Howard Webster, Malden, Mass.
Olieta Gray, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
George S. Jones, Clinton, N. Y.
Henry Lewis Johnson, Roslindale, Mass.
Lyman A. Bowker, Waltham, Mass.
Oscar C. Zimmer, Sebewaing, Mich.
Mrs. Anna M. Boyd, Washington, D. C.
Arthur C. Boyd, Washington, D. C.
Victoria W. McCord, Des Moines, Iowa.
Paul Doherty, Winthrop, Mass.
William Clancy, Norwood, Mass.
George Sher, Malden, Mass.
Terry E. Psota, South Boston, Mass.
John Garniewicz, Chelsea, Mass.
Carl Peterson, Wakefield, Mass.
Daniel Carr, South Boston, Mass.
Francis Mazzeo, South Boston, Mass.
Merle W. Spaulding, Georgetown, Mass.
Abraham White, Boston, Mass.
Robert Evans, Randolph, Mass.
Robert Artick, Chelsea, Mass.
Gregory Smith, Hyde Park, Mass.
John Twomey, Peabody, Mass.
R. Sheldon Hamilton, Winchester, Mass.
Richard V. Barry, Everett, Mass.
Arthur A. Capitell, West Roxbury, Mass.
Guy P. Clement, Cape Elizabeth, Mass.

New Zealand's Extinct 'Big Kick'



Inset—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Howard Coster

Reconstructed Giant Moa, a Bird Which Lived on the Island in the Fourteenth Century When the Maori Arrived There. Inset—Richard St. Barbe Baker

Plea for Picture Post Cards Made By Institutions

Citizens, spare those old picture post cards. Don't destroy them. Although they may have outlived their usefulness to you, they still can bring happiness to a number of children in institutions and societies of various types.

Practically all organizations which deal to any great extent with children can utilize these cards to good advantage, including such Boston institutions as the Children's Hospital, the Children's Aid Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Children's Friend Society. The New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children in Newton also can use them.

All picture cards are welcomed, such as Christmas, New Year, Halloween, and Valentine cards, and those showing natural scenery, buildings and persons—in fact all which are instructive, amusing or entertaining.

For the most part, the best of the cards are placed in attractive scrapbooks for the children to enjoy, as the organizations have found that good scrapbooks have prevented destruction of more valuable things. Some persons send in cards already arranged in scrapbook form. In some cases the pictures are cut out and used for designing purposes. Seasonal cards are saved and used in various manners at the proper time.

Inquiry on Motor Law Is Refused

Adverse committee reports were accepted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, on bills providing for an investigation of circumstances surrounding the passage of an act in 1932 requiring revocation of automobile driving licenses because of failure to settle property damage claims and for striking out a clause in this act under which certain persons who carry insurance are exempted from settling property damage claims.

The bill making retroactive provisions of the law exempting proceeds of life or endowment insurance from claims of creditors went to a third reading.

Representatives of organized labor appeared before Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, yesterday, to protest a proposed increase of 15 per cent in workmen's compensation insurance rates.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT WIDENS

Records of the geographical distribution of the 8227 students attending Harvard University this year, show attendance from every state in the United States and from 39 foreign countries, it was announced at University Hall today. Of the total enrollment 231 came from foreign countries.

In the ranking by states, Massachusetts is in the lead with New York second and Pennsylvania third. New Jersey has moved up to fourth place, with Ohio fifth and California sixth. All of these states are represented by 200 students or more. Of the 39 foreign countries, these are represented for the first time in several years: Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

HAVERHILL TRUST REOPENING URGED

Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts bank commissioner, yesterday asked the Supreme Judicial Court to take under advisement a proposed plan under which the closed Haverhill Trust Company would be reopened Feb. 27 under new directorship.

Under the proposed plan, stockholders of the old bank would pay in $100,000 to be used as new capital and take over the assets and assume responsibility for 80 per cent of the savings deposits and 60 per cent of the commercial deposits. The new capital would be held by the bank commissioner for the benefit of depositors.

POET MARKHAM TO SPEAK

Mr. Edwin Markham, American poet, will be the guest speaker at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations at the Sunday service, 10:30 a. m., tomorrow. The church is located at 89 Shawmut Avenue.

French Cabinet Falls On Issue of Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

had previously made it clear that they would oppose the Government because of their opposition to a Socialist-Radical coalition.

Herriot Opposes Inflation

The only indication of what kind of Cabinet will now be formed is found in a speech by M. Edouard Herriot. Supporting the stand of M. Paul-Boncour and M. Henri Chéron, in favor of financial redressment by econimies and equitable sacrifices through nex taxes, M. Herriot, Minister of Finance, declared the fate of the republic was at stake and called for national measures of public safety.

Ignoring temporary unpopularity, he asserted that the deputies should take a stand for financial integrity and equilibrium and against inflationary tendencies. This strong position of the most influential single member of the French Parliament is generally expected to open the way to a Government of concentration based on the Radicals and the moderate parties of the Center and Right-Center. However, it is not felt that the Chamber's attitude on the war debt question has been sufficiently modified yet to permit M. Herriot himself to return to power.

Lebrun Starts Conferences

President Lebrun today began his consultations with parliamentary leaders which are the formal prelude to formation of a new Government. In the meantime he has asked the Paul-Boncour Cabinet to continue to expedite current affairs which will include immediate submission to the Chamber and Senate of temporary provisional credits to enable the state to carry on during February.

The lengthy debate which preceded the Government's fall introduced no new factors. M. Leon Blum expressed the Socialist view that it was folly to endeavor to balance the budget methematically in a time of economic crisis and that borrowings were perfectly admissible if only moderately indulged. M. Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance under M. André Tardieu, voiced the opinion of the Right that France would face a return to the perils of an inflated franc unless the budget was balanced immediately and entirely without recourse to borrowing and largely through economies. Radical speakers endeavored to find a middle ground, but these endeavors proved useless in face of the Socialist opposition to all of the proposed reductions in salaries or pensions.

While the Government was tottering yesterday, M. Tardieu broke his eight-month silence and returned to the political stage at the critical moment with a speech in which he deplored the continuous and futile instability of French cabinets and advocated revision of the Constitution to correct this. He presented a definite program of drastic reform under which the overthrow of a cabinet would entail dissolution of the Chamber, the right of the Chamber to initiate measures entailing expenditures would be withdrawn and reserved to the Government, suffrage would be accorded to women, and all persons professing socialistic doctrines would be prohibited from holding state offices. M. Tardieu's reëntry on the scene at this moment is certain to have considerable effect on the political situation, though the balance of power remains incontestably in the hands of the Radicals for the present.

Motion Pictures

"The Big Drive"

At Loew's State and Orpheum theaters is being shown "The Big Drive," a compilation of official World War films, presented by First Division Exchanges, Inc., and the Big Drive Film Company. This filmed record of the war, made by the American, British, French, German, Austrian and Italian Governments, is shown for the first time in its present form. But we remember seeing during the war either some of these films or others very like them. Taken with the equipment of those days, they have today an archaic aspect. They display the prominent figures of the time, reviews of troops and scenes of action at the front. Some of these latter, showing hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches, scenes of carnage after battles or first-aid stations for the wounded, portray all too realistically the horrors of war.

In an accompanying discourse, the narrator says that the purpose of the picture is to promote peace. Yet he lays considerable emphasis on the supposed glories of a martial career. It may be doubted whether this will not outweigh, for a generation which knows of the war only by hearsay, the grimness of the scenes on the battlefields. Nor does this talk, given from the point of view, apparently, of an American soldier, give an adequate idea of the historical course of the war. Indeed, it represents a very limited and often—no doubt unintentionally—misleading viewpoint. As a peace document, this film ranks well below such a product as "All Quiet on the Western Front."

L. A. S.

Norsemen's Visits Topic of Lecture

Interest in the early visits of the Norsemen to the North American continent has fallen off considerably in recent years, according to Dr. F. Stanton Cawley, assistant professor of Scandinavian languages and literature at Harvard University. Dr. Cawley addressed the monthly meeting of the American-Scandinavian Forum, of which he is president, at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, last night.

Perhaps the strangest evidence of these early visitors is found in Kensington, Minn., known as the Kensington stone, Dr. Cawley declared. The history of this relic is published in a book by Mr. Hjalmar R. Holand under the title "The Kensington Stone" which was privately printed in 1930, he said.

The stone, which was unearthed between the roots of a tree by a Kensington farmer in 1898, bears on one broad, flat side and one narrower flat edge, a deeply weathered Runic inscription. This, Dr. Cawley showed to the audience by means of lantern slides. The inscription, it is believed, dates back to the fourteenth century when Old Norse was giving way to more modern forms of speech in Norway and Sweden. It tells of an expedition westward from Vinland and the ascent of a lengthy river.

Fear 'Canceled,' Bank Officer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28—Mr. Williard D. Rand, bank commissioner for New Hampshire, addressing an industries conference here yesterday, said that "cancellation of fear of a year ago has so far restored public confidence that the banks of the State and their depositors are already talking in terms of the most optimism witnessed in more than three years."

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Charles L. Beecher of Boston, president of Charles Beecher Company, on the topic, "The Importance of Knowing Costs and Selling Product," and by Mr. R. C. Maddux of the New England Council. Mr. Maddux stressed the importance of new management and new vision in New England industry.

He said the New England Council had requests from 27 prospects to find locations in New England where they might be enabled to start business, and all of them having from $5000 to $75,000 in capital with which to establish new connections. Mr. Maddux also stated that statistics on file with the New England Council indicated that the exodus had already begun from the metropolitan areas into the smaller communities.

DRY AMENDMENT DEFENSE PROPOSED

The Eighteenth Amendment, retention, observance and enforcement, will be the subject discussed at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Citizens' Forum in Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street, tomorrow evening. A petition opposing the beer bill will be described and the obtaining of signatures will be sought. The petition is to be sent to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, director and chairman of the Forum, will preside. The meeting is one of several planned in defense of prohibition.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: North backing to northwest gales, diminishing Sunday, and overcast weather tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	40	Montreal	28	32
Bismarck	16	16	Nantucket	34	40
Boston	32	34	New Orleans	48	60
Buffalo	26	38	New York	34	44
Calgary	14	32	Norfolk, Va.	38	46
Charleston	42	64	North Platte	26	42
Chicago	26	34	Philadelphia	38	42
Cincinnati	36	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	58
Denver	26	50	Pittsburgh	30	42
Eastport, Me.	30	32	Portland, Me.	30	32
Hatteras	42	58	Raleigh	42	56
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	30	34
7 p.m. Jan. 27	70	..	St. Paul	18	26
Helena, Mont.	28	40	Salt Lake City	30	40
Huron, S. D.	16	22	San Francisco	42	50
Jacksonville	42	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	36
Kansas City	20	36	Seattle	34	44
Key West	64	80	Tampa	56	72
Los Angeles	44	62	Washington	36	38
Memphis	32	50	Wichita, Kan.	30	48
Miami, Fla.	48	80	Williston, N.D.	18	28

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 28.
B—Maximum Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:53 p. m., Sunday 1:34 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:22 p. m.

WATTENWIL/THUN
SWITZERLAND
Soap Products "FERNO"
manufactured at Wattenwil/Thun are of unsurpassed quality.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Our well known first-class Dutch Specialities: Rusks, Cakes, Biscuits and Chocolates are obtainable in every grocer's and confectioner's shop.
Ask for them when travelling in Holland.

LINDSAY TO SEE ROOSEVELT AT WARM SPRINGS

President-Elect Asks Debt Talk Prior to Ambassador's London Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 28—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, was on his way here today to discuss "economies, debts and disarmament" with President-Elect Roosevelt, it was officially announced.

The Ambassador, due to arrive in Atlanta tonight, will meet Mrs. Roosevelt and drive to Warm Springs with her. He will see Mr. Roosevelt for a few minutes tonight and have a long conference with him tomorrow.

The visit was arranged on an invitation from Mr. Roosevelt extended when he heard that the British Ambassador was leaving on Tuesday for England to discuss the forthcoming debt negotiations with his home Government.

Fundamentals involved in the settlement of the war debt problem are to be discussed. Details will be left to the conference scheduled to take place shortly after the new President takes office on March 4, Mr. Roosevelt announced.

The unexpected visit emphasizes the President-Elect's intention to handle the extremely important debt negotiations himself for the present. After the inauguration he will carry them on with the assistance of his Secretary of State.

Indications here were that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is himself expected to represent his Government in the negotiations to take place in Washington.

Linking of economics and disarmament with war debts in the conversation to take place tomorrow is in line with the Roosevelt policy of using the debts to bargain with the debtor nations. Although willing to consider reduction in the debts he insists that the United States receive important commercial and other concessions in return.

The British Government, on the other hand, is understood to take the position that the war debt problem should be handled separately in the forthcoming Washington conference, and economics and related matters left to the world economic conference in London in the spring or early summer.

It was clear here that the British Ambassador's visit was arranged at the specific request of the President-Elect. Sir Ronald is "an old friend," Mr. Roosevelt said.

London Regards Lindsay Visit of Serious Import

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay's trip home from Washington for consultation on the debt is expected to be of very short duration, not lasting more than a week, but in diplomatic quarters it is considered highly important.

Sir Ronald, it is felt, will be able to give Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and the other ministers vital first-hand information concerning American sentiment, and he may be invited to help select the personnel of the British mission to go to Washington in March.

The unexpected return from Geneva yesterday of Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, is coupled in the minds of observers here with the announcement of Sir Ronald's return, and it was believed that the whole direction of the British approach to the debt problem is involved.

Diplomatic circles made much of the fact that Sir Ronald is well acquainted with the views of President-Elect Roosevelt, and it was reported here that Mr. Roosevelt's advisers spent yesterday at the State Department compiling information for the British Ambassador.

Travel Talk

With Holmes in Vienna

Vienna was the subject of Mr. Burton Holmes's travel talk in Symphony Hall last night. The lecturer gave a survey of the daily life, the arts and the industries of the historic capital, showing the people at play—and eating—the art treasures of the museums, a scene from a performance of "Meistersinger" at the Opera, the sculptor Ambrosi at work in his studio, views of the leather industry, of skating and ski jumping. He introduced his guests to Richard Strauss, composer of "Elektra" and the "Rosenkavalier," and to Franz Lehár, composer of "The Merry Widow," and led them to memorials of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert. Next week: "Doing Eurpoe on a Budget."

Liebig
The "ever ready" meat extract for the home
Liebig Meat extract
Oxo Bouillon
Oxo Bouillon cubes
Obtainable from all Markur Stores and Grocery Shops.
Send this advertisement to any Merkur shop in Switzerland and you will receive, free of charge, a beautiful recipe book in French or German.

NUXO
NUT-BUTTER
The spread that does not get rancid. Adds surprisingly to the quality of your cooking and baking.
Nuss-Butter
der Brotaufstrich, der nicht ranzig wird.
Verbessert Speisen und Backwerk.
Verlangen Sie das Gratis-Rezeptbuch
"125 Rohkostspeisen"
vom NUXO-WERK, J. Kläsi
RAPPERSWIL
Nuxoprodukte sind im "Merkur" Reformhäusern und Epiceries fines erhältlich.

Funds for Relief Reach $1,374,822

The second week of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign drive closed today with a total of $1,374,822 it was announced from headquarters this morning. About $120,000 have been received since yesterday, it was said.

Cases of poverty and distress in families, for which no provision was being made, are coming to the attention of ward canvassers nightly, it was reported from headquarters. Often, instead of finding another contributor, they faced a new case of need and in such cases a memorandum to be turned over to one of the private welfare agencies participating in the drive is filed by the canvasser and immediate relief is brought to that family, it was said.

Yesterday marked some splendid contributions from the industry and finance group which gave encouragement to the campaign leaders that a flow of similar donations will reach the headquarters daily from the industry divisions, it was reported. A larger quota to the campaign may be expected from the wards canvass than was received in the campaign one year ago, according to reports received at a meeting of the wards group yesterday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. The campaign still is in need of more workers to aid in soliciting contributions, it was said today.

Canada Watching Far East Disorder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada has a deep interest in events taking place in the Far East, according to Prof. T. W. L. MacDermot, McGill University. In an address to the Women's Canadian Club, he said that since the cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the signature of the Nine Power pact, at Washington, in 1922, world affairs have become more focused on the Pacific Ocean.

Canada has a particular stake, Professor MacDermot said. As the neighbor of the United States, Canada is vitally interested in the policy of that neighbor toward China and Japan. Canada is also interested as a member of the British Empire, which signed the Nine Power pact, by which the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, Holland, and Portugal agreed amongst other things to "provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government."

NEW AWARDS OFFERED AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 28—An unprecedented number of scholarships for the academic year 1933-1934 will be offered this year to students entering Mount Holyoke College with high rank, it is announced. The college is offering 36 competitive scholarships this year.

Twenty-four of these scholarships are open to students entering the college who need financial assistance. These will be awarded on a competitive basis to the candidates who are best qualified. The remainder also are established on a competitive basis and provide tuition from one to four years.

FAMOUS PILOTS TO FLY LINERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Bernt Balchen and Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin will pilot planes of the New York and New England Airways, operating between New York and Hartford, Conn., today and tomorrow, it was announced today. Lieutenant Balchen will fly on the line every week-end until he goes to the antarctic again, Colonel Chamberlin, the president of the line, said.

CLOSE OF MOTOR SHOW TO MARK SALES INCREASE

Many More Automobiles Sold Than at 1932 Exhibit, Dealers Say

Boston's 31st annual automobile show closes at Mechanics Building tonight with show sales pointing definitely to a pickup in business. Far more automobiles have been sold this year than at last year's show and it is said the motor barometer will indicate one of the biggest new automobile turnovers in many seasons by the time the final curtain rings down tonight at 10:30 o'clock.

Does this mean that the automobile market, so long mobile, is beginning to move? It does, is the contention of automobile dealers, if automobile shows are criterions of what the future holds in store. They contend that in the past, aggregate sales for a whole season have risen and fallen in ratio with the proportionate rise and fall of sales at the shows.

It is impossible to present actual aggregate sales figures, according to officials of the Dealers Association, but following a checkup of individual salesmen at the show, it is estimated that the actual show sales this year will top last year's figures by at least 10 per cent. The volume of business for the week, which includes sales at dealer showrooms as well as at the show, is even greater by comparison.

The turnover is notable among the higher-priced models, Packard, for instance, having sold 16 automobiles at the show and 17 at dealer showrooms, it is said.

Economy is held to be the subject of chief importance to the question askers this year. They want to know "how far it will go" on a gallon and how long the present design will be in style. When the salesmen asks in return the year of the automobile the buyers have to turn in, there are a surprising number who trace purchase back at least five years.

Attendance at the show reached 50,000 last night.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE SHOWS SOME GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28—An increase of 10.5 per cent in the membership of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange during 1932 was announced at a directors' meeting here today, bringing the total to 42,000.

A small increase in distribution of feed and grain over the previous year was noted. Gains in the poultry field are said to be chiefly accountable for this.

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont St. - - Boston

Modern Construction · Fireproof Warehouse
STORAGE
FURNITURE, RUGS, PIANOS, Etc.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE at FORSYTH STREET
BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
Mass. and Westland Aves.
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
Edw. L. Wingate, Gen'l Manager

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION
The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director
The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

BE WORLD MINDED!
Read The Christian Science Monitor Daily
D
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of
One year $9.00 · Three months $2.25
Six months 4.50 · One month 75c
for which I enclose remittance.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

SAPRU SEEKS CONSTITUTION IN INDIA BY 1934

Indian Federation Should Form Without Delay, 'Moderates' Hold

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The functioning of the new Indian constitution by the spring of 1934 is sought by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the leading representative of Indian moderates, in a statement made to the News-Letter, the National Labor fortnightly.

Sir Tej Bahadur pictures a Government of India Act being passed by the British House of Commons in July, 1933, electoral rolls in India being prepared for a general election toward the end of 1933, and the constitution in the provinces in actual operation early in 1934.

This time factor in setting up India's new constitution is viewed as of major importance by Indians, who are apprehensive lest self-government should be delayed until some distant date. During the Round Table Conference in London, Sir Tej Bahadur and other Indian leaders repeatedly asked the British Government to stipulate a time limit for the introduction of the federation between British India and the Indian Native States.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, however, indicated that it was impossible to lay down a special time limit for the setting up of the constitution. He cited as major reasons the fact that many Indian princes are still hesitating about entering federation, and the need for a betterment in world economic conditions before embarking on the financial changes which would be required to establish India solidly on a federation basis.

In the opinion of Sir Tej Bahadur treaties of accession of the Indian princes into federation, and the readjustment of the machinery of central government, could be worked out in under 12 months. He believes that the postponement of federation beyond 1935 will bring into play forces which will weaken the whole idea of federation.

Commenting on the new constitution as a whole, Sir Tej Bahadur declares that India will judge it mainly by the nature of the financial safeguards and its provisions for defense. As regards finance, reserved departments—such as the army and foreign policy, and the salaries and pensions of the services—will form statutory charges on the revenues of India. Indian moderates are opposed to the idea of vesting too much control in the hands of the Governor-General under the head of finance, declaring that such a control would "mean a permanent denial to India of financial freedom and responsibility."

As regards defense, the moderates agree that the control of the army in India should remain under the Governor-General during a transition period, and the army budget is to be independent of the vote of the Legislature. They demand, however, that the Legislature must not be completely cut off from the army, and ask that the Army Member of the Federal Cabinet should be selected from members of the Legislature, representing either British India or the Indian Native States.

TURKEY TO CONTROL CIVIL AIR SERVICE

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Turkish Government has created an organization for the development and control of civil aviation which will be attached to the Ministry of National Defense. Its director will be named by the War Minister.

The first civil air line to give the new bureau something to do is the Ankara-Istanbul postal and passenger service just inaugurated by a Turkish society with two American planes and two American pilots. The pilots are Mr. H. Stuart of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Samuel D. Irwin of Brockton, Mass. They are to pilot the daily round-trip planes until they have trained Turkish pilots to take over the work.

Walsh Offered Cabinet Post Of Attorney-General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — From the same high authority which revealed that Carter Glass, veteran Senator from Virginia, had been offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt Cabinet, word was received that Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana prosecutor of the Teapot Dome scandals, has been tendered the position of Attorney-General.

Mr. Glass announced yesterday that he had not made his decision on accepting the appointment and he did not admit officially that he had been offered the post. Mr. Walsh, on the other hand, is believed to have accepted the offer. Mr. Walsh is a veteran in the Senate. He has taken an active part in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and close friends have indicated that he had his eye on the position of Secretary of State.

Mr. Walsh represents the liberal rather than radical group in the Senate which Mr. Roosevelt is represented as eager to recognize. He has been an ardent suporter of international coöperation and adherence to the World Court. He is sympathetic to the League of Nations.

If Mr. Glass steps into the Cabinet, former Gov. Harry F. Byrd, a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a dominating figure in Virginia politics would be expected to seek his Senate seat. Although reluctant to consider the post at first, they say that recently he has been more sympathetic to the idea. Though orthodox on financial matters, Mr. Glass has never been friendly to Wall Street, which makes him more available politically than some other men mentioned.

Street Clock Tale 'Grows As It Goes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The story that the people of the United States no longer can afford to carry watches, even "dollar biscuits," may not alarm Americans who know better, but when a Neapolitan newspaper deduces that business conditions do not permit the general public to possess such articles of necessity, then it becomes a joke.

The reason for this mistake started from a story about the auction of a street clock, which in the face of all protests, folded its hands and let time pass unrecorded. Neighboring residents complained that the clock was misleading. On looking into the situation, police found that incorrect operation or non-operation of a public clock was a misdemeanor under a city ordinance. Investigation disclosed that the man who had purchased the timepiece lived in New York but efforts to communicate with him proved vain.

The story was published in a Cleveland newspaper and was picked up along with an historical instance relating how a man had once been misled by a public clock, had sued under the city clock ordinance and had collected damages. From this the Italian paper, so Cleveland thinks, humorously concluded that Americans could no longer afford watches.

EMPIRE COAL SHIPMENTS GROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Coal shipments here in 1932 from ports within the Empire amount to almost three times those of 1930, and are double those of 1931, it has been announced by the general manager of the Toronto Harbor Commissioners. Coal arriving here by water amounted to 1,061,965 tons. Of this amount 36,303 tons of bituminous coal came from Empire ports; 543,990 tons from the United States; 189,598 tons of anthracite from the Empire and 14,602 tons from the United States. For the first time coke was imported from Empire ports, to the amount of 11,192 tons, and 266,280 tons of coke were imported from the United States.

In 1930, the amount imported from Empire ports was 98,335 tons, and in 1932, it totaled 237,093 tons.

BRITISH RAILWAY GARDENS COMPETE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More thna 300 London, Midland and Scottish railway stations in England and Wales entered this year's competition organized by the company for the best kept station gardens. The five stations which have been awarded special class prizes—the premier award—are: Alcester (Warwickshire), Atherstone (Warwickshire), Broxton (Cheshire), Berkeley Road (Gloucestershire), and Reccish (Lancashire). Nearly 250 other stations were awarded subsidiary prizes of various grades.

Religious Leader Won Place By Revealing Healing Truth

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARY BAKER EDDY

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the last of 12 articles on their careers.

By ANNIE M. KNOTT

It has probably come as a surprise to newspaper readers that Mrs. Eddy's name should head the list of the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years. It may be said that she was born in New England, July 16, 1821; she was reared among deeply religious and thoughtful people, and from her earliest days was a profound thinker.

As to Mrs. Eddy's personal appearance when she was actively engaged in the work of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in the '80s, it may be said that it was remarkable. Her hair was abundant and beautiful, of a rich brown color, while her complexion was as fresh as that of a woman of 25, and her figure erect and graceful.

It would have been extremely difficult to have guessed her age at this period, as there was a freshness not always seen even in very young persons, but there was also a sort of mental maturity to which few people attain, and that spiritual poise which is not swayed by the passing of the years, but which betokens a reflection of the changeless life of Spirit.

We have St. Paul's word for it, that, when the veil of material sense is taken away, those who behold the glory of the Lord "are changed into the same likeness"; and while the primary signification of this likeness is undoubtedly that of mind and character, it can also be expressed by the face, as in the case of Moses, when he caught foregleams of man's immortality in the holy mount.

Law and Order in Healing

Of Mary Baker Eddy much has been written by both friends and foes; in all cases because she is known throughout the world as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This statement doubtless means to many that Mrs. Eddy has founded a new religion known as Christian Science. To those, however, who have proved its efficacy in overcoming disease with its attendant suffering and fear, Mrs. Eddy's gift to humanity means the restoration of the Christ-healing brought to the world through Jesus of Nazareth, and simply yet impressively recorded in the Bible.

Some years ago there were those who objected to the term "Science" in connection with religion, yet it should be remembered that about the time when Mrs. Eddy was endeavoring to prove to herself and others that the healing work of Christ Jesus expressed law and order, physical science was endeavoring to explain as never before the meaning of life and law.

Mrs. Eddy's teachings from the first dealt with the true idea of God and man, of Life and Truth. At that day some of the most advanced thinkers did not hesitate to say that life was unknown. Some ventured to say that electricity might be life, yet from this viewpoint the moral and intellectual element was lacking. Mrs. Eddy, however, did not hesitate to declare that God is the life and intelligence of man and the universe.

Here we may recall St. Paul's words as found in his Epistle to the Romans,—"For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," or, to state it otherwise, we find the supposed law of sin and death annulled by "the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus."

Availability of Truth

At this point it may be argued that the Christian world in general was supposed to accept unquestioningly the authority of this very definite statement of Scripture, but the fact is that the application of the truth as here stated was questioned by many and the availability of this truth in time of human need doubted and even denied by professing Christians. In the present writer's experience a gleam of light came from a sermon preached by an eloquent and distinguished clergyman, his text being from the sixty-eighth Psalm: "He that is our God is the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death."

Encouraged by this sermon to look to God as never before for help in the overcoming of illness where material means were proved of no avail, the well-known preacher was appealed to by letter, but replied promptly saying that it was a mistake to ask a clergyman to heal a sick person when it was self-evident that all such cases should be cared for by the medical profession. Had the recipient of this letter not seen a ray of light before this time, the preacher's response would have made of her an atheist, especially as this experience was followed by several others of similar character with clergymen of different denominations.

When Mrs. Eddy began to tell the world that the healing work practiced and taught by Christ Jesus was clearly meant by him to continue throughout the ages, not many were ready to pause long enough to give this the consideration it deserved, yet it was an era when new ideals were receiving much attention.

In England Methodism had called many away from the state church, and in America Universalism and Unitarianism were drawing to their communion many thoughtful and spiritually minded people. Throughout the centuries since the days of Christ Jesus and his followers there had been many godly men and women who had had experiences in the healing of disease, but apparently none had come to think of it as an essential and inseparable element of Christianity.

Way Ready for Discovery

The world was undoubtedly better for the Christian men and women who had helped to keep the light of Truth burning even though dimly, yet the centuries waited for the understanding of the divine Principle and law of the Christ-healing, waited for someone who was ready to give, not merely to state, but prove to the world what the Christ-healing can do in any age.

Here it may be well to quote from the textbook, Science and Health (295:19-24), "The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth. Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun." This explains in large measure Mrs. Eddy's place as a great spiritual leader.

Those who had the privilege of studying with Mrs. Eddy did not find it difficult to believe what is recorded in the Bible as to the healing work of Christ Jesus and his disciples, and never was their credulity taxed by the inconsistent statement that what was once true is so no longer. No! It was unchanging divine Principle and law, the light growing clearer as material belief gave place to spiritual Truth.

A man who had never been interested in religion awakened to his need of it when a member of his family was given up by physicians to die. The sick man was, however, healed through Christian Science and became Mrs. Eddy's student. His father said to the present writer he was then sure that God is, and is available in all our need. He, too, became Mrs. Eddy's student and had remarkable experiences in the healing ministry of Christian Science. He said that he could never doubt the Scripture record of Jesus' work because in his humble way he, himself, was proving daily and hourly that the Master's teaching and practice is applicable in the overcoming of all that is unlike God.

"Key to the Scriptures"

Inseparably connected with the healing work of Christian Science is The Mother Church and its branches the world over, for each one of these announces to all mankind that the Christ-healing is as truly with us today as when Christ Jesus declared (always in the future tense) that the "Comforter," the "Spirit of truth," would come and bring all things to our remembrance, whatsoever he had said to his disciples. The textbook of Christian Science is indeed a "Key to the Scriptures" and enables its students to demonstrate the truth of the inspired word rather than to interpret it, and this is proved by them in all their undertakings. The Master himself said: "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works."

Some of those who were privileged in being taught by Mrs. Eddy went out from her classes and had results in healing which surprised and awed themselves. The world was then slowly awaking to the meaning of Paul's words, "Christ in you, the hope of glory." Now humanity is more nearly awake, and the 11 women whose names are associated with that of Mrs. Eddy, as leaders in the United States during the past 100 years, have had their share in this awakening. Furthermore, all faithful students of Christian Science can prove for themselves in their healing work that Mrs. Eddy was divinely inspired to lay hold anew upon the closing words of the First Gospel, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." "Heal the sick!"

Mrs. Eddy's words on page 14 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" have helped many to rise above the belief of sickness and suffering and to prove the all-power of divine Truth: "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

Canners to Seek Protection From Foreign Invasion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Concern over the competition of canned goods from countries whose depreciated currencies cause them to sell in the United States at lower-than-usual prices, together with concern over increasing taxes, occupied members of the National Canners' Association, as their annual meeting closed here yesterday.

Such was their concern that they decided to ask the Government to take some action to prevent the necessity of their entering into competition which they declared to be "ruinous."

A resolution adopted said that "the depreciated currency of many countries is rendering almost inoperative the tariff of the United States covering salmon, tuna fish, sardines and various other canned commodities, thus forcing American packers to compete at ruinous prices with the products of these foreign countries."

In another resolution the canners expressed great concern over increasing taxation and asked that all steps to government economy be taken.

JERICHO PROJECT UNEARTHS BRONZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The generosity of Sir Charles Marston has enabled Professor Garstang of Liverpool to undertake another season's work at Old Jericho.

The excavation of the Necropolis has been resumed and is producing a number of objects of the Bronze Age which will help to solve the problems of dating Palestinian pottery of this period.

It is hoped that stratigraphic excavation of the portion of the hill adjoining the modern road, will throw some light on the layout of a Canaanite city in the years preceding the Israelite invasion, but the difficulties here are much increased by the steepness of the slope on which this part of the ancient city was built, making accurate stratification a task of extreme complexity.

FORD FACTORIES TO START WORK AGAIN AT ONCE

End of Briggs Strike Will Set Assembly Plants Going

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Resumption of production in Ford Motor Co. plants not later than Monday morning was predicted here today as the belief grew that employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., which supplies Ford automobile bodies, were prepared to return to work.

Briggs company employees, who struck early this week, were reported to have met secretly at midnight to consider an offer of a guaranteed base rate of pay.

No announcement was forthcoming from the meeting, but unofficially it was said that Briggs Company officials expected work to be resumed during the day.

Ford Company officials indicated last night their plants would reopen soon after production of bodies was resumed in the Briggs plant. Ford manufacturing and assembly plants all over the country closed Thursday and company officials attributed the shutdown to a shortage of bodies.

Estimates of the number of men who would return to work when the Ford plants reopen range from 100,000 to 150,000.

The point of contention in the Briggs strike, according to some of the 6000 employees, is pay for nonproductive working time. The company was reported to have offered a guaranteed base rate of pay which represented some concession to the workers' demands.

The workers had complained that they were not paid for time spent in going from one part of the plant to another or in waiting for any machinery repairs, which was listed as nonproductive working time.

Since the advent of the model A, the bulk of Ford bodies has come from Briggs plants, although some are supplied by the Murray Corporation of America. When the Briggs company strike forced cessation of production in Ford plants, the Murray company announced that it would have to lay off more than 1200 men employed in building Ford bodies, until Ford assembling lines again started moving.

Mr. Henry Ford was quoted by the London Evening Standard yesterday as saying in a transatlantic telephone interview that "certain of my competitors" were seeking to prevent "another Ford car from leaving the factory."

All efforts to elicit comment from Mr. Ford on the statement were futile, but Ford company officials, who would not permit their names to be used, said it was "substantilly correct." They declined either to explain or elaborate the statement.

SHAKESPEARELAND CASTLE SITE BARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTON CANTLOW, Warwickshire, Eng.—Work is proceeding here on the excavation of the site of Aston Cantlow Castle, almost every trace of which has disappeared. The excavations are being conducted by the Rev. C. S. Goode, Vicar of Aston Cantlow, and a band of workers, who have unearthed portions of ancient pottery, among other finds.

The castle was the home of the family of Cantelupe, the first owner, William de Cantelupe, being a noteworthy character in the reign of Henry III, and is situated near one of the most interesting villages in Shakespeareland. It is thought to have been the place where Shakespeare's father and mother were married, in 1557. Its church has one of the quaintest clocks in Christendom, the clock having been made by a bygone village blacksmith, who pieced together oddments of plow and harrow, harness and horseshoe that lay around his forge.

SHEFFIELD FORGING INGOT OF 170 TONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Six boiler drums for the new power station at Fulham in London are being cast in Sheffield at the Vickers works of the English Steel Corporation. The largest of these is 40 feet by 5 feet 3 inches outside diameter. The ingot required for it weighs 175 tons. It is claimed that this is the largest ever forged.

The drums are made by a special process in one piece, including the closed ends. The huge mass of metal is lifted by a 200-ton crane onto the carriage which takes it along to the annealing furnace.

Chancellors' Hall Plan for New York University Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A Hall of Chancellors at New York University, with the bronze bust of Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor, as the central figure, is under consideration as a memorial to the educator, who will retire at the end of the present academic year after more than 21 years as head of the institution, it was learned today.

Dr. William Francklyn Paris, honorary director of the Hall of American Artists of the university, has already received an encouraging response from his appeal to the friends of Dr. Brown to contribute to the proposed memorial. Dr. Brown is at present sitting for a sculptor.

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, president of the University of Illinois, was elected by the university council early this week to succeed Dr. Brown on July 1. Dr. Chase will be the eighth chancellor of New York University.

The proposed Hall of Chancellors will be the first project of this character in an American university, according to Dr. Paris. The Chancellors' Room in the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris is its inspiration. Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the National Academy of Design, has drawn preliminary sketches for the hall.

Japan Keeps Hold On Harbin Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Both the telephone and telegraph administrations here are now practically controlled by the Japanese, all the heads being Japanese citizens. At the Chinese Radio Station there is considerable difficulty in sending away telegrams, because the Japanese hold the radio lines during the whole day, not permitting any radio messages to be sent out by the Chinese until 8 p. m.

Foreign correspondents are therefore working at a disadvantage, as the Japanese correspondents send their messages at any time, thus getting their news out ahead of foreign newspapers.

Foreign messages must be sent through Japan to Shanghai, sometimes involving a delay of 10 hours in reaching London.

A large quantity of mail which has been stranded at Manchuli Station for more than a couple of months has arrived at Harbin, and is being delivered.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS DROP

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—Argentina's 1932 exports totaled 566,366,000 gold pesos ($328,492,280) in value, a decrease of 11.6 per cent as compared with 1931, the Ministry of Finance announced Jan. 26. Imports last year were valued at 367,956,000 gold pesos ($213,414,480), a decrease of 28.8 per cent from the previous year.

CANADIAN LINES PLAN ECONOMIES BY JOINT ACTION

Control of Two Systems Under One Management Still in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—Although a number of coöperative measures between the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Systems have been carried into effect since the trade recession began, involving savings estimated at several millions a year, nothing in the nature of joint control has yet been achieved, or seems likely to be achieved, in the early future.

The privately owned system and the government system are at present under distinctly separate management, the only links between them being the Board of Railway Commissioners, which supervises rate structures, and the Federal Department of Railways and Canals.

The legislation now being discussed in the Senate committee calls for a continuation of the present separate control. An intensive drive for unified control has begun recently, but there is little sign that it will be successful, at least in the early future, and members of the Government seem to realize that unification is a political impossibility.

Urged on by falling revenues and heavy deficits, both systems are exploring to the full every means of eliminating duplication and waste effort. Unnecessary trains have been taken off, certain joint booking facilities have been set up, hotel coöperation is being studied, and there is a distinct possibility of all passenger traffic being pooled.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROGRAM ON AIR

The third Christian Science period in the "Church of the Air" will be conducted by Mr. Hugh Stuart Campbell, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Illinois, from Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 5, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., eastern time, or 12:30 to 1 p. m., central time, over a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The service will open with an organ prelude played by Mr. Ralph Gerber. Citations from the Bible will follow and, after a hymn sung by a male quartet, Mr. Campbell will speak on "Christian Science Healing." Hymns 305 and 307, two arrangements of Mary Baker Eddy's poem, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," will conclude the program.

DENTIPURGE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. READY MIXED "MAID FOR YOUR TEETH"

A Non-Medicinal Dental Cleansing Cream

This dentifrice, or tooth paste, is formulated to aid the accomplishment of the one and only function of a dentifrice: namely, act as a cleansing agent in conjunction with a tooth brush and dental floss. Such action is properly mechanical, not chemical.

Purchase Locally or send $1.00 for three tubes postpaid in U. S. A. Additional postage to foreign countries. C. O. D.

Dentipurge Products Co., P. O. Box 336, Hollywood Sta., Los Angeles, California.

Inventory Booklet

for recording your Household Goods and Personal Effects sent Free upon request.

WILBUR K. BENNETT

11 West 42nd Street New York

Room 2413 Telephone: Longacre 5-7152

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

New York via FALL RIVER LINE EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

$5 from Boston

$7.50 ROUND TRIP TICKET (Good for 30 Days)

Warm, comfortable staterooms (all with hot and cold running water), $1.00 up. Take advantage of the low round trip fare.

Enjoy the Wharton Ford entertainers

Special boat train with de luxe coaches leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m. Back Bay 6:08 p. m. Steamer due New York at 7:00 a. m.

Reservations and tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Offices, 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.

Round trip automobile rates reduced 25%.

WEEK END EXCURSION $6.00 Good Going Saturday Night Returning Sunday or Monday

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Linen Sale

Sheets, Blankets and Towels from our regular line of laundry-tested linens.

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES Inc.

See 'phone book for division nearest you

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED—RENEWED ENLARGED—BY Bachrach

Write for Booklet

647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS 3 PARK STREET Boston

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins FEB. 10

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.

Optometrists Opticians

Entire Second Floor

47 Winter Street Corner Tremont Street Boston

Phone Liberty 2090

AERIAL ELIMINATOR

$1.00 COMPLETE

You don't need an outside aerial with this wonderful invention. Works on any set. Gives better volume. Acts as station selector and improves tone. Guaranteed.

Mail Orders Filled

PITT'S RADIO INC. 135 STUART ST. BOSTON

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at All Hours

Catering—Confectionery

C. C. WHITTEMORE

1084 Boylston : : Boston

Furs Relined Repaired and Re-Dyed

W. Davidson

Practical Furrier

Formerly with Martin Bates

Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.

Furs Stored and Insured

Fur Garments Made to Order

REASONABLE PRICES ALWAYS PREVAIL

175 Tremont St., Boston

RIGBY 275 Beacon St., Boston Tel. Commonwealth 0526

FABRICS and APPAREL

BLOCK-PRINTED and HAND-DYED FABRICS

(which assures one of a kind)

COSTUMING AND CONCERT GOWNS INDIVIDUALLY PLANNED

READY TO WEAR

Priced to suit the budget.

from $10.75

MRS. DENNETT DREW RODLIFF MRS. ELLEN ELLIS RIGBY WILLIAM HAWKINS RIGBY

This Pilgrim Maid at work is a symbol of full measure service for your laundry dollar

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

HIGHLANDS 2800

65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St. at West

BOSTON

A Smart Interpretation of the

"Fez"

"Le Margret"

Maria Guy sponsors this chic "fez" with upturned brim that smart women everywhere are adopting. Fashioned of celtagal, a new fibrous straw.

$10

FRENCH SALON—SECOND FLOOR

When Shopping in Boston

If you cannot find in a current issue of The Christian Science Monitor the name and address of the advertiser you are seeking, please telephone

Commonwealth 4330

Advertising Records

Advertising Records has on file the name and address of every advertiser that has appeared in the Monitor for some time, and a record of those retailers who have recently advertised in the Monitor that they sell certain nationally advertised products. Advertising Records will gladly simplify your shopping in Boston.

American Pictures in India Accused of Putting Wrong Light on White Civilization

View Is Expressed by British and Indian Alike—Stringent Control Is in Making—Native Films Show Progress

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the sixth.*

India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India — Western civilization is being ill-served by the type of films it sends to India, and the reputation of the United States suffers most of all. This is a view widely held in British and Indian circles in this country, and dissatisfaction with American films is so great that the development of indigenous films is making rapid strides.

The American film is accused of misrepresenting Western civilization and giving an erroneous impression of everyday life and conduct among the white peoples of the world. The authorities deplore this film policy.

The home member of the Government of India, replying to a Moslem member in the Central Indian Legislature, recently referred to the "gross misrepresentations of Western morals, of Western culture and Western civilization, which not infrequently have found their way into cinema exhibitions."

Indians similarly express dissatisfaction with the objectionable type of film that comes from America. The Marwari Association of Calcutta, a body representing the wealthiest section of the Indian business community in that city, has presented a memorial to the Government pressing for more stringent control of motion pictures.

Reasons for Control

They advance as reasons: "Life and property are becoming more and more unsafe owing to the rapid spread of lawlessness, such as burglaries and dacoities (robbery with violence) in which criminals show a daring, intrepidity and cunning unheard of in this country.

"They freely use firearms and do not hesitate for a moment to take human life. The kidnapping of women which was almost unknown before, is becoming very common. The manner in which the burglars, dacoits and kidnappers carry out their nefarious schemes leads to the suspicion that the cinema shows are the mainsprings from which they get their ideas."

The problem raised by this condition of film affairs is not new. It dates from the beginning of the motion picture theater here. It is subtle, for the cultural differences between Eastern and Western systems of thought made a mental diet which may be all right for those brought up in the one and unsuitable for young men and women accustomed only to the other. What may produce but a couple of hours' permissible entertainment to movie "fans" in America proves a strong intoxicant for the less sophisticated Indian moviegoers.

What in the West is recognized on the screen as wild extravaganza produced for the sake of amusement, is often a rather wonderful mystery to Indians who believe what they see to be a faithful reflection of ordinary life abroad.

Began in Critical Era

Hollywood began sending its exciting pictures of "high-speed civilization" into India when the people of this land were newly enmeshed in efforts to adjust their ancient culture to the modern scientific civilization of the Western world. The first audible critics of these productions were British people whose lot is cast in India.

American films were, they said, owing to differences of custom and outlook, misunderstood and tended to discredit Western civilization in the eyes of the Indian masses. Such criticism was chiefly directed against the American films, which dominated the Indian screen.

A well-known Bishop, intimately acquainted with India, said at a public conference in England that "the majority of the films, which are chiefly from America, are of sensational and daring murders, crimes, divorces, and on the whole degrade the white women in the eyes of the Indians."

Hostile British comment follows two lines. The first was that as Indians supposed the objectionable films truly to represent civilized Western life they were degrading to British womanhood in India and bound to diminish the general esteem in which British people were held there. The other and higher line was that as the pictures were understood by Indians to represent Western civilization they must set Indians against it and thus retard that friendly rapprochement with the West which throughout the Orient should be the aim of all good and sensible people.

Social Systems Differ

The social liberty enjoyed by women in the West is not easily comprehended by people of the East, whose women are secluded and debarred from almost all social intercourse. The Oriental critic cannot perceive those unwritten taboos which separate liberty from license.

Indians as well as British are uneasy about the films. Mr. Harun Jaffer, a leading Moslem, in a speech in the upper house of the Indian Legislature, pressed for stricter control over motion pictures "in view of the altogether erroneous impression made on the Indian mind of the social life of England, America and other Western lands, . . . an impression which is decidedly inimical to the interests of the country in general."

The National Council of Women in Burma stressed in a report the need "to ban the numerous pictures in which sex is treated with vulgarity and the physical side of it overemphasized."

Indian criticism then curiously received a tremendous filip. The British Council of Social Hygiene, for reasons quite unconnected with motion pictures, sent a delegation to India for a series of inquiries. The delegation stated in a report that "in every province that we visited, the evil influence of the cinema was cited by educationists and the representative citizens as one of the major factors in lowering the standard of sex conduct." One delegate in an interview declared that "films which have been rejected by watch committees in some of the leading English towns because of their harmful influence on the youth of the West are being freely shown to the youth of the East."

Forced to Make Change

Surprising notice was taken of these observations. People now perceived that India was having imposed upon its youth films which did not really mirror western civilization and which in Britain were regarded as degrading. The Government of India was compelled by the pressure brought to bear on it by the elected members of the Legislature to act.

The Government of India appointed a committee which recommended a tightening of the censorship. The main effect of its report, however, was to reveal the immense undeveloped possibilities of the motion picture in India, and thus to stimulate the investment of Indian capital in Indian film production for the benefit of Indian audiences.

There followed an immense development of the indigenous film producing industry. Started several years earlier, it had until then made little progress. It had been starved of funds and had consequently suffered in quality. It is now estimated that about 13,000 people are engaged in the industry.

The production of Indian films is cheap. The cost of a silent picture is on the average only 100,000 rupees (approximately $40,000) and that of a talkie about five or seven times as much. All raw film is imported and the quantities brought into the country have risen from 5,134,485 feet in 1923 to 39,197,213 feet in 1929 and 31,513,377 feet in 1931. The number of motion picture theaters throughout India is only 475, including only 87 equipped for talkies.

Training School For Negro Youth Thrives in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTA, Ga.—Founded by a former slave, Linton S. Ingraham, the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial Institute for Negro boys and girls has grown under his management from three acres, once belonging to his old master, and bought with Mr. Ingraham's hard-earned savings in 1910, to 200 acres. The institute now has an attendance of more than 200 Negro students, who are taught modern methods of farming and given an opportunity to work their way through school.

Born a slave, the property of Judge Linton Stephens, Ingraham was educated by Judge Stephens' brother, Alexander H. Stephens, once vice-president of the Confederacy and an outstanding figure in Georgia's history. Alexander H. Stephens paid for Ingraham's education at the Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., and then told him to go out and spread the doctrine of industrial education among the Negro race, for Stephens had the vision to see that the proper kind of education was the key to the solution of the race problem in the South.

The 200 acres is farmed by the students and the products are sold in markets. Academic and trade classes are given. The boys study farm methods and the girls domestic science and home making.

A school truck conveys children from six to seven miles to the school but some children who cannot be reached by the truck, walk eight miles each way to attend classes.

The school also has a night class of adults who walk as far as three and four miles to the institute. The faculty consists of Ingraham, his wife and nine other teachers.

Hawaii to Provide Cultural Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Jan. 28—Hawaii's commissioners of public instruction have recognized the problem of leisure time in a new educational policy which they will report to the Legislature in February.

"The curriculum," the report says, "shall provide training for the suitable use of leisure time and to that end may include a reasonable amount of instruction in sports, art, music, drawing and other types of training which make both individual and community life richer and better."

While this is only one sentence in a comprehensive policy statement, its inclusion in the statement was not anticipated when Hawaii's "lay" board of education was created more than 20 months ago. Then the Legislature responded to a demand for "practical" education designed to fit boys and girls for the jobs available with a minimum of so-called cultural subjects. Strong public reaction against deletion from the curricula of high schools of the so-called cultural studies caused the board to modify its earlier plans.

Training in Ideals As Temperance Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla—The ideals of this nation must be implanted in the hearts of children or total abstinence will not become the custom of society, declared Mrs. Gertrude Walton of Des Moines, Iowa, in an address here before the Miami W. C. T. U. of which Mrs. Martin Holcomb is president. Mrs. Walton is secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, a junior dry organization which she believes to be one of the greatest forces for the future of prohibition and law enforcement.

The pressing need in human life today is reverence and obedience to law and order, Mrs. Walton said. She cited the fact that prisons are full of youths. This shows the great lack in our systems of education in the moral training of children, she believed.

For over one hundred years the Christian element in this country has struggled to save the rising generation from the narcotic poison of alcohol, Mrs. Walton said, stating that the W. C. T. U. is one organization that has never learned to play a retreat.

MILITARY ACADEMY OCCUPIES OLD HOTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The former Roiyat Hotel, monument of the Florida "boom," acclaimed by architects and architectural journals as one of the finest Spanish style hotels in America, has changed its occupation and will henceforth be the home of the Florida Military Academy.

The academy, which was recently moved here from San Jose, near Jacksonville, opened after the holidays with an increased enrollment of more than 30 new students. Col. H. E. Moyer, president, has announced that three new faculty members have been added to care for the larger requirements. Among the new students enrolled are several sons of prominent Cuban families.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION OFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Immigration of Canadians into the United States in December dropped 95 per cent below that for December, 1931, the Department of State reported Jan. 26. Only 284 native-born Canadians applied for immigration visas to the United States as compared with the 5366 granted a year previous. Unemployment in this country was considered a factor in the declines.

Majestic Gets a Dressing Down

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Wide World

GREAT LINER IS MADE SPICK AND SPAN

When the Great White Star Liner Goes Into Dry Dock for Its Annual Overhauling, It Gives Employment to Thousands of Men.

Putting things in shipshape is an old saying and here it is exemplified by the picture of this floating hotel in its snug graving dock at Southampton where it is scraped and painted and dusted and cleaned.

WORKERS FOUND REAPING BENEFIT UNDER DRY RULE

Survey in Alabama Plant Shows Bulk of Men Own Automobiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In industrial plants where precision machinery is used sobriety among employees is necessary and demanded. Especially is this true in the plant of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company here, where liquor drinking among its some 900 employees has been outlawed since its founding.

As the concern is operated under the "Golden Rule" plan of employee ownership, as established in the will of the late Mr. John J. Eagan, it is only natural that its president, Mr. W. D. Moore, and other officials, should be much interested in the welfare of the employees, more than half of whom are Negroes.

Only recently employees were called together and statistics taken as to conveniences in their homes. It was shown that the men, instead of taking home a jug of liquor, are taking things which the whole family can enjoy. Figures among the white men showed that even after several years of slack business 70 per cent own automobiles, 84 per cent radios and 40 per cent have telephones. Ninety per cent have gas in their homes.

Statistics among the Negroes, while not so favorable, show considerable improvement over conditions in the past. Thirty-eight per cent have had five years or more in school and 39 per cent have children in school now, half of whom are in high school or college. Fifty-seven per cent have their furniture paid for and 29 per cent of their houses are lighted by electricity. Some of the Negro workers live in houses furnished by the company but 17 per cent are buying their own homes. The company helps finance either white or Negro employees who are in position to own their own homes.

A fundamental policy of the company under the Eagan "Golden Rule" plan is a "living wage for every employee doing honest work." This is hard to provide in times like the present when the demand for commodities is at a minimum. But the concern, by either operating the plant or making repairs and improvements, has so far paid each man at least $12 a week.

This amount will be increased as business improves but at the best there is no money or place for John Barleycorn in this program, according to Mr. A. J. Speer, personnel director.

Mr. Speer points out that in addition to wages the company contributes a number of services which would not all be possible except for the sobriety of the employees. For instance, the company pensions all who become incapacitated after 15 years of service. Those able are required to work 25 years or until 70 years of age before being pensioned.

"Certainly use of alcohol does not contribute to long years of usefulness," Mr. Speer said "In fact, we had a few drinkers who started out with the plant when it was organized and who burned themselves out on this account."

"We don't tolerate use of alcohol by our employees for pure business reasons. Morality might enter into our program, but we do not even consider it from that angle. We want to make the very best pipe we can. Under the Golden Rule plan we want our employees to enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of life possible. We know liquor will not help us achieve either result."

LIQUOR TAX FAILS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 28 (AP)—A deficit of $565,263 in New Brunswick's revenue account for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1932, is shown in the annual provincial financial statement, issued yesterday. In the budget last March a surplus of $2597 had been predicted.

Total revenue for the year was $5,795,630, as compared with expenditure of $6,360,893. Net profits of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, estimated for the year at $1,300,000 slumped $911,840, a decrease from 1931 and 1930.

GEORGIA TO WORK CONVICTS ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A plan to provide work for approximately 9000 convicts in Georgia chain gangs, whose support is now draining Georgia counties of more than $3,000,000, is found in the extensive road construction program for 1933, announced by Mr. J. W. Barnett, chairman of the State Highway Department. This program is for construction work on highways that are not part of the federal aid system and do not receive federal aid funds.

"The entire program hinges on the income of the Highway Department during the next year," Chairman Barnett stated. "Under proposals already suggested to the legislature it is possible for the department to lose more than $2,500,000 next year by a reduction of the price of automobile license tags from their present figures. There also is, as usual, talk of diverting a portion of the department's revenue to other channels."

Delay Averts War, Mrs. Zangwill Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28—The world is spending on armaments some $4,750,000,000, or $9000 a minute, and until there is a substantial all-round reduction in armaments there will be no return of world prosperity, Mrs. Israel Zangwill declared here recently before a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

In spite of the "war to end wars," the United States in 1932 spent on armaments almost three times as much as in 1913, Mrs. Zangwill said, and armaments are not governed by reason but by fear.

"Nothing will make war impossible but a change of heart among the peoples," Mrs. Zangwill said, "but disarmament, the Kellogg pact, the World Court, the League of Nations, all make war less likely. They delay war, and if you delay war in nine cases out of ten you avert war."

Justice Stone Named To Amherst Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Justice Harlan Stone of the United States Supreme Court was selected yesterday to follow in the footsteps of two of his illustrious fellow Amherst alumni as chairman of the trustees committee of the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library.

Calvin Coolidge and Dwight W. Morrow have served in a similar capacity.

The library, gift of Henry Clay Folger, is by his direction, administered by a committee chosen by Amherst College, of which Mr. Folger also was an alumnus. The library houses a valuable Shakespearean collection.

Justice Stone was graduated from Amherst in 1894, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the college in 1913, and served as Attorney-General under President Coolidge until appointed to the Supreme bench in 1925.

CORD CORP. EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Consolidated net profit of the Cord Corporation for the year ended last Nov. 30 was $1,523,503, equal to 67 cents a share, compared with 26 cents a share on $582,788 in the preceding year.

FARMS IN SOUTH URGED TO GRADE THEIR PRODUCTS

Better Knowledge of Gardening Held as Key to More Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A better knowledge of marketing, including the grading and standardizing of his products, is the key to increased profits for the southern farmer, according to studies recently made by state units of the Southeastern Council.

The Alabama Industrial Development Board learned that the farmer was handicapped because of his lack of information as to the city man's wants—essential details as to grading and standardization. The University of Tennessee found the usual complaint of the farmer to be: "We can't sell our stuff; there is no market." Other units reported like findings.

The situation has existed where the southern food distributor would not buy locally because he could not be assured of a steady supply of produce packed in proper form. The result has been that the section has been running up an unfavorable trade balance of $1,000,000 each year by buying its food and feeds from other parts of the country. The farmer has been impoverished, rendering him unable to buy manufactured products, thus helping to throw industrial employees out of work.

Industrial leaders of the South, realizing that their troubles increase as do those of the farmer, have taken the lead in helping the farmer market his products, diversify his crops and stop planting most of his acreage in cotton. In this way it is hoped to bridge the gap between agriculture and industry.

An example of team work with the farmer is furnished by the Alabama Industrial Board working with various industries, the state department of agriculture and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. A few years ago no southern-grown hay was sold in Birmingham and other cities because farmers would not grade their output according to standard and it could not be used by dairymen and others with certain knowledge as to its feeding qualities. The message was carried to the farmer and farm agents showed him how to grade his hay, with the result that every ton of No. 1 Johnson Grass Hay grown in Alabama can now be sold in Birmingham.

A short five years ago there was no market for Alabama-made butter and dairy products. A survey showed Alabama imported practically all its cheese, more than 90 per cent of its butter. During this time a number of condensaries have been established in the State and more than 40,000 pounds of milk and cream are sold in Birmingham daily.

Having looked into the hay and dairy business the industrial board next asked itself a series of questions: "Why were Alabama farmers not raising chickens and eggs?" "Why were 'Vermont turkeys' and 'Long Island ducks' flooding the State when conditions were ideal for their production?" "Why was Alabama beef 'inferior' to the western product?"

In answer to these questions it was found that Alabama eggs were as fine and as perfectly stored as other eggs, provided the hens were fed properly balanced rations. It was discovered that proper refrigeration would produce beef as fine as any imported from the West. It was learned that turkeys could be raised and "finished" as splendidly in Alabama as elsewhere if the farmer would raise his flocks and not let them raise themselves.

These facts have been carried to the farmers who have been able to remedy a number of conditions, but much work remains yet to be done. At the same time every effort has been made to provide a market and keep the channels open for an ever-increasing volume of trade.

Mercer Celebrates Centenary Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Mercer University, situated here, began the commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary on Jan. 9 and will continue its centennial program for the entire year.

The centennial program officially began with radio broadcasts on Jan. 10 from Macon, Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Athens and Thomasville, Ga. The Atlanta broadcast featured addresses by Gov-Elect Eugene F. Talmadge and Gov. Richard B. Russell.

A joint celebration of the bicentennial of the State of Georgia and the centennial of Mercer will be marked by an elaborate pageant given under the auspices of the college this summer in Macon.

FIRM ADVANCES 50 P. C. LOAN AS THRIFT REWARD

Pittsburgh Concern Aids Workers When Local Banks Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Marked response has been shown by many business houses in this city to the "miniature reconstruction finance plan" recently employed by McCann & Company of Pittsburgh. This plan, it was said, showed the firm's ability to face adverse situations squarely as well as its courage to take an important reconstructive step.

Shortly before Christmas, several of the city's banks closed, thereby tying up a number of Christmas savings funds upon which employees of the company were depending. When this was realized, store officials felt they would like to do something to show their appreciation of this thrift on the part of their employees. The decision was made to advance half of the funds tied up in their employees' Christmas savings funds in the closed banks at the time the funds otherwise would have been paid up.

In arriving at this decision, it was shown that three advantages had been considered: first, that it would have an encouraging effect on their own employees who must believe that the firm held a sincere interest in their welfare; second, it was the hope that other firms would take the same action which would result in an improved morale of employees everywhere in the city; and third, it was hoped that this idea would spread to such an extent that the sum released would offer a substantial flow of money into business channels.

Had this plan been adopted generally, it was pointed out, it would have meant that nearly $250,000 would have been available immediately for Christmas shopping.

McCann's is a food store that had its inception in a butter and egg stall in the Old Diamond Street Market about 60 years ago. Today it rates as a $5,000,000 business carried on in two great business houses of its own.

For 15 years, it has been the established policy of the store to encourage its employees to save money. To insure interest among these employees in saving toward the purchase of a home or the lifting of a mortgage on a home, McCann's has paid every employee who would save four weeks' salary each year, a like sum as a bonus. In recent years, its records show that the firm's contribution to this savings fund frequently has exceeded $20,000 a year.

The Editor's Puzzle

49

9 I ~~had been~~ urged to buy (and make the book ~~reality~~ ~~and genuinely~~ my own in every sense ~~of the word~~. The salesman said that it represented one of the ~~finest, if not the~~ finest standard of editorial opinion, which ~~ought and~~ he believed ~~would~~ ~~will~~ strengthen one's ability to write well ~~and clear~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

MIAMI, FLORIDA
We Save at
Grandma's Kitchen
149 N.E. SECOND ST
"Just good Food"
Cafeteria Prices
Table Service—No Tips. Snowy white linen. Choice fresh vegetables, sea food, poultry and meats, as well as Grandma's pastry, pleasantly served, will please you.

the smartest suits on the beach are
Sunshine Fashion Swim Suits
exclusive with
Burdine's
Miami . . . Miami Beach Florida

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tropical Fruits, Jellies and Marmalades
Michelsen's
Our 21 years' experience enables us to supply quality products, satisfactory delivery and skillful service.
Mail Orders Receive Special Attention
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.
Miami Office and Packing Plant, 153 So. Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

IN THE SWIM
WITH
IRVINE'S BATHING SUITS
Florida's leading shop for bathing creations of latest design.
Bathing suits, pajamas, robes and accessories for men, women and children.
IRVINE'S Inc.
100-108 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Travel!
STEAMSHIP
Reservations, Tickets and Information. Anywhere. Any Line.
HAVANA
Tours of Proved Reliability
Mitchell's Tours
FLORIDA CUBA Inc.
30 S. E. 2nd Ave., Urmey Hotel Bldg.
100 Biscayne Blvd. at N. E. 1st St.
5th and Collins, Miami Beach.

A decorated package of my St. John's River Citrus Fruits
will please you or make a fine gift. Any desired proportion of varieties—Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tangelos — direct from my own groves, fresh, firm, sweet, thin skinned and heavy-juicy.
Full box, 90 lbs., $6.00; ½ box, $3.25
Bushel, 60 lbs., $4.00; ½ bushel, $2.25
Safe arrival guaranteed, prepaid.
WIN C. SLEIGHT
TAVARES, LAKE CO., FLORIDA

ATLANTA, GA.
For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

This is the time to use VIGORO Around Shrubs
New Vigoro Prices
100 lb. bag $4.00
50 lb. bag 2.50
10 lb. carton 85
12 oz. carton 10
500 lbs. or more, $3.20 per 100 lbs.
King Hardware Co.
ATLANTA

RICH'S
Semi-Annual
SALE
RICH'S
INCORPORATED
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FURNITURE
Fifth Floor
RUGS
DRAPERIES
LAMPS
CHINA
RADIOS
HOUSEWARES
Fourth Floor
ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NEW!
Spring Coats
of Twisted Tweed
$16.75
Louis Saks
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S
"A Store Near You"
KNOX
is the real
GELATINE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Thriftiness
has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mussolini Talks

Talks With Mussolini, by Emil Ludwig. Boston: Little Brown. $3.75.

IT WAS just about five years ago that I interviewed Mussolini in the huge apartment in the Palazzo Venezia, in which recently Mr. Emil Ludwig, the brilliant biographer, put him through such a course of cross-questioning as I would not have ventured upon. I find, therefore, a peculiar interest in this book, because it was in that same year, 1928, that I met Mr. Ludwig himself at Geneva, where he and I lunched amicably with the great French biographer, M. André Maurois. The German and French men of letters were quite amicable over the lunch table in the discussion of their interests and their technique.

When I met Mussolini I was impressed by him as I have been by but few public men. To me he appeared entirely destitute of what the English call "side" and what the American masses refer to as "high-hat." At that time he seemed firmly entrenched in power in Italy, although one heard, usually outside the borders of that state, rumors of such smoldering revolt against his political dominance as to assure its overthrow.

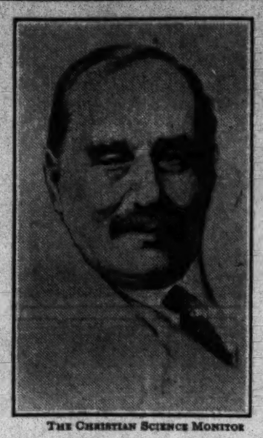
Five years have elapsed. As far as one can judge at this distance from Italy, Il Duce is stronger than ever. Furthermore, although the whole world is suffering from economic depression and unemployment, it does not appear that Italy suffers more than any other people, and indeed there comes from it much less complaint than from other lands. That is perhaps due, however, to the somewhat rigorous control of the press by the Fascist state.

In this volume Mr. Ludwig has given chapter after chapter to the talks he held daily with the Fascist dictator, in the course of which everything seems to have been discussed, from the childhood training of Mussolini to his views on war, on anti-Semitism, on journalism, on population and on the relations between church and state in Italy. The reader is informed by the author that each chapter was submitted to Mussolini before its publication, and approved by him. This would seem to indicate that he is no more hostile to frank and intelligent discussion or criticism of his methods than he was at the time of my interview with him. He permitted me to say, for example, that "certainly there is no liberty in political thought, expression or action, as we understand it, in Italy." In his conversations with Mr. Ludwig he has been equally willing to approve statements which suggest almost a tyranny in government. Presumably he feels that the fact is so obvious and notorious that it would be impossible for him to obscure it by any form of evasion or denial.

Of course the difficulty with a book of this character and with this method of seeking the views of a great international figure is that the man interviewed is constantly on his guard and is talking with the thought always in the back of his mind that what he says is going to be widely disseminated, and he must say only those things which will uphold his case. As a result, one feels in reading these conversations a sense that they are staged; that not only the question but the answer are predetermined. One doesn't get the idea of a frank and free exchange of views and theories between two men of equal standing. Indeed I find the Ludwig attitude just a trifle over-deferential. The successful interviewer of greatness, whether he be talking with a monarch, a pseudo-monarch of the Mussolini type, a United States Senator or a mere political boss, is careful to avoid an attitude of undue humility. Mr. Ludwig seems to have approached his subject with both reverence and trepidation, and neither mental attitude conduces to a successful exploration of the mentality which it is sought to interpret.

Despite the fact that owing to this attitude Mussolini delivered himself largely of a string of platitudes, there is enough of concrete and definite information relative to Fascist plans and theories to make this a very valuable book to anyone interested in what is in progress in Italy. And to me it seems impossible that there should be anyone with a world outlook who does not give great attention to the experiment now under way in Italy. In some respects it is hardly less revolutionary than the Soviet Government in Russia. Yet if one stops to consider how great is the difference in the means by which the two revolutions were effected and equally how notable is the advantage which has come to the people of Italy from this political and economic reformation, one cannot fail to be impressed by the importance of the Fascist experiment as a contribution to the science of government.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marcel Maurel's New Drawing of H. G. Wells, Whose Latest Novel, "The Bulpington of Blup" (Macmillan), Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

Poetical Defeatist

The Letters of Matthew Arnold to Arthur Hugh Clough, edited by Howard Foster Lowry. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

MATTHEW ARNOLD the man to most people continues a little chilly and distant. So long as he remains on the level of high seriousness, whether in poetry or the other sort of criticism, we can give him our ungrudging admiration; but when he descends with a faint sneer to our everyday Philistine world, we are acutely aware of a certain finicking delicatesse which is the hall mark of defeatism. The brittle gayety that appears in "Culture and Anarchy" and in the present collection of letters does not disguise his profound disillusionment: it proceeds from the dandyism which was so conspicuous in him in his youth; and what is dandyism but a weary admission of inability to cope with life?

Professor Lowry has written a long critical introduction and a vast number of explanatory notes in an attempt to bring these letters to life, but it cannot be said that he has succeeded. The fault is no doubt Arnold's own. The letters lack epistolary charm and the warmth that one looks for in a correspondence based on such an intimacy as existed between Arnold and Clough. One hardly blames the latter for wondering at one time whether his friend's affection has not been gradually cooling off, though his expressed doubt called forth a letter from Arnold which is perhaps the most moving and revelatory of the lot.

The letters must be judged chiefly, then, by the intellectual interest which they offer in their discussion of current social and literary topics; and again they prove rather disappointing. They are too scrappy, too full of bare references to views expressed in conversation and to a common body of personal interests not shared by the reader, to provide stimulating intellectual fare. The best letters are seldom those exchanged between friends who will be seeing each other next Thursday or who have parted only a fortnight ago. Moreover, Clough's answers are all missing, and though Professor Lowry with indefatigable conscientiousness explains every allusion, every unfamiliar name, every ambiguity in the letters (together with a great deal that seems neither ambiguous nor unfamiliar to one moderately uninformed reader) the result is not a significant presentation of a point of view. The admirer of the "Essays in Criticism" will find little here to remind him of the critic who ranks with Dryden and Hazlitt among our greatest, while the admirer of "Thyrsis" is not likely to find much more to his taste.

Of Professor Lowry's introduction one can only say that it is good academic criticism but leaves the heart of its subject untouched. All the external detail in the world will not humanize Matthew Arnold for us as does a single statement in one of his letters—and it is a sad, chilling statement, as sad and chilling as "Dover Beach" or "Isolation": "Reflect too . . . how deeply unpoetical the age and all one's surroundings are. Not unprofound, not ungrand, not unmoving:—but unpoetical." What an admission of defeat in one who held the poetic vision sacred!

R. P.

Titans on Parade

Titans of Literature, by Burton Rascoe. New York: Putnam. $3.75.

AN "antidote to pedantry" (quoting Raymond Pearl) the author of this latest of "outlines of literature" says he would gladly append to his rather melodramatic title. And with good grace, for Mr. Rascoe, long known as one of our popular critics, cannot be charged with pedantry of the academic brand. With a range as wide as the laconic subtitle, "From Homer to the Present," he raises the expectation of breadth and hospitality of outlook. And in many respects he does not disappoint.

Here are 30 "titans" on parade, boldly sketched without fear or favor, in the most approved current fashion. Not in the more sensational strain, but with a fair balance of accurate data and swift-moving, realistic human portraiture, with emphasis on intimate personal details, suppressing nothing. For it must be understood at the outset that like the progenitor of such surveys, "The Story of Philosophy," this is an array of 30 stories of "titanic" lives and characters, much more so than Mr. Durant's book.

The biographical preoccupation varies rather widely from portrait to portrait, but it always predominates. Too often, in our opinion, the description of what makes the titan—his works—is capriciously meager. Too often, as conspicuously in the story of Flaubert, the account is mainly gossip of not too edifying a vein. Yet Mr. Rascoe frequently does with real skill and understanding reflect the work as determined by the man's essential nature. What distresses us is that Mr. Rascoe can write a penetrating, absorbing narrative of Montaigne's life, yet not even indicate the subject of a single essay, quoting only a brief paragraph from his author while repeating a half-dozen paragraphs from critics. We surely want more of the savor of the great essayist than reference to his taste for radishes. Of course one has perfect justification in composing a series of biographies, but are we not justly curious to catch come glimpse at least of respective "titanisms"?

Mr. Rascoe does permit himself to quote at length from the one titan whom he admits to his hierarchy only to topple from the throne. We rub our eyes with incredulity as we read that "there is nothing elevating about the Divine Comedy and even less about its treatment"; that this "weak voluptuary tortured by a medieval conscience" was "false and theatrical in everything he did"; and that "his name has been kept alive because replicas of the portrait bust in the Naples museum have been perennially popular book-ends." To sum up 25 pages of ridicule (one of the three or four longest chapters in the book), "Dante, it seems to me, combined in him all of the unpleasant aspects of the Middle Ages and none of its virtues."

We have been obliged to quote these unbelievable words in elementary critical honesty as a counterblast to the typical extravagant advertising of the volume, including the chorus of praise from prominent critics. Such irresponsibility should prove its own Nemesis, and unfortunately weakens confidence in the countless accurate estimates of the critic.

From this unfavorable picture we turn with delight to the first chapter of the volume on "Homer and the Greek Legend" in which Mr. Rascoe appears at his refreshing best. Here in brief compass is an original reflection of the most recent scholarship, which recaptures the average Greek as a man much like the average person of our own time.

Inevitably the thoughtful reader must wonder about the selection of these Thirty Immortals. American literature is represented by Poe, Whitman and Mark Twain; not Emerson, Thoreau or Hawthorne. In our own generation both Anatole France and Proust are included, while George Moore is the only writer of English to be honored. In the nineteenth century most of us would exchange Verlaine for Ibsen. But such questions are endless and probably futile, like the puzzle of the arrangement—Cervantes, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Voltaire, Milton—in an order ostensibly chronological. It should be noted finally that the scope includes only Western literature: if such a one as Villon, a rather minor "giant," finds a place, could not those real titans who wrote the Hebrew Psalms, Job, Isaiah and Revelations be recognized?

Such obvious questions merely suggest the vulnerability of one who essays a titanic task. Mr. Rascoe has no little equipment for the undertaking: besides courage he possesses wide knowledge, nicely assimilated scholarship and the real zest for literature which too many scholars do not disclose. This pervasive enthusiasm should draw many readers back to the volume again and again.

Romance Under Il Duce

The Pascarella Family, by Franz Werfel. New York: Simon & Shuster. $2.50.

HERR WERFEL, German novelist, has dealt in his most recent book with a critical period in the life of a Neapolitan family. American readers therefore see the characters of "The Pascarella Family" in their fundamental quality as human beings through three veils of unpredictable national temperament—American, German and Italian. In spite of that, the characters are indubitably alive, and it is a high recommendation of Herr Werfel's ability that this German portrayal of a Neapolitan family is so clear to alien eyes.

The novel is of the present time yet records the ways of an old order not yet extinct. It tells of the struggle between the old and the young, but in the special terms of a place where the old have a particularly tenacious grip. Naples of the current year of Il Duce has not yet outgrown the ancient Roman régime of paternal authority.

In the case of Dominico Pascarella that authority had been intensified to its highest degree, and almost up to the time of the story had been unresisted. Papa Pascarella, of an old, honorable but not noble lineage, had—even for Naples—an unusual conviction that his house was his kingdom. The children did not venture to turn on the lights in the salon until he came in; they welcomed him each night by kissing his hand. They never ventured to express an opinion or even a wish unless he asked for it. Yet the eldest of the six was already 27, and the youngest 13. The situation, baldly put, seems incredible, but Herr Werfel has made it appear plausible.

At the point where the story opens the young Pascarellas were—ever so faintly—beginning to have thoughts of their own. Annunziata, the eldest, longed to give herself to the church. Placido, the oldest son, wanted to be a poet or philosopher—an absurdity in the eyes of his father, the banker. Ruggiero, the youngest boy, had a passion for tumbling about in the mud with a football; a sport for plebeians, but not for a Pascarella. Lovely Grazia, too, was vexing her father because her voice and her personality seemed to fit her for opera and, music-lover though he was, Papa Pascarella would have no daughter of his flaunt herself before an audience. Beneficent, but entirely egotistical, in his all-engrossing love for his children, Papa Pascarella had definite plans for each of them.

These plans were of no avail. A business partner ran away with some of the bank's money, a shady lawyer came to the rescue and entangled Pascarella in worse coils, and the children took the occasion, in all love and filial loyalty, to think for themselves. The boys initiated a plan for going to Brazil to restore the family fortunes, and went. Grazia betrothed herself to an Englishman without her father's knowledge. Papa raged and resisted, but it was the English suitor who finally saved Pascarella's credit, though it took the old man six days in jail to become subdued enough to accept help from such a source. Young Ruggiero, the football player, too, came home from Brazil with promise of becoming a Crœsus. Others had not fared so well, but for all of them paternal authority has lost its inviolability.

Herr Werfel's character portrayal is cool, clear and persuasive. He crowds his book with subject matter. Characteristic of the writing in all the scenes is a pervasive feeling for beauty.

Chilly Charm

Mr. Chilvester's Daughters, by Edith Olivier. New York: Viking. $2.50.

MISS OLIVIER is not a teller of cheerful tales, nor is her newest book less cheerless than the last. In spite of the chill, damp atmosphere which pervades the story, however, the book has a certain charm, a narrative interest, and an emotional appeal that lifts it above the average novel.

The cruel-father, mistreated-daughter theme is used. Mr. Chilvester appears to outside people as a shy and absent-minded man; only his daughters know his irritability, his prolonged silences, his fanatical attachment to the great old English house inherited through several generations. Here he and his two daughters live a secluded existence until a wealthy young widow purchases a house near by, takes an interest in Emily, the 19-year-old daughter, and lifts her out of a nineteenth-century atmosphere into her own modern, exciting world.

Little, round-faced, credulous Emily merely visits the widow's home for a while, but indirectly through that visit later experiences first love, rebellion against her father's tyranny and disillusionment.

Mr. Chilvester's other daughter is pictured as a delicate water color in comparison with the spirited Emily. Incapacitated, she is content to pass her days in the attic tower of the old house, so long as she can watch the cathedral opposite, with its changing lights and shadows, and make delicate drawings of it.

Although Mr. Chilvester and his daughters claim central attention, the persistent note running through the book is the Chilvester house, with its spacious rooms of undisturbed beauty and its mysterious, melancholy atmosphere.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Art, and Some Other Matters

"AMERICANS ABROAD" is an anthology edited by Peter Neagoe and published by the Servire Press, The Hague . . . It represents the work of "52 creative American minds which sought stimulation abroad" . . . "They had come to Europe in search of the freedom demanded by their fervor and scope" . . . "They have carried home, to their own country, the results of arduous work" . . . Surely such a compilation is worthy of our attention . . . Let us therefore see who some of these writers are, and what are the results of their arduous work accomplished in the atmosphere of freedom demanded by their fervor and scope.

Some of the names are well known—Conrad Aiken, John Dos Passos, Ernest Hemingway, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein and so on . . . Everybody knows something of the accomplishments of these authors . . . We are more interested in the new fugitives . . . One of them "was sailor, farmhand, beachcomber and lived for a period as a hermit in the Mohave Desert, California. That was my method of learning America . . . Published in The New Review. A book in progress." . . . Another "attended school in the morning but received no benefit" and "had the good sense to leave Harvard after seven weeks . . . As to literature, I have been devoted to it all my life, wrote volumes of nonsense before the age of 16 and volumes of serious prose and verse since" . . . There are three titles in the bibliography, of which two were published by the author.

* * *

These men are still very young, of course . . . And art is long . . . There is plenty of time . . . But perhaps some of the older artists may have more to say to us . . . Personally, we cannot refrain from turning to our old favorite, Gertrude Stein . . . She is represented here by what is unquestionably one of her most interesting productions—doubtless you know it—"Grant or Rutherford B. Hays" . . . You may recall the charming variations on a theme:

Rutherford B. Hays was elected.
President. Once.
Or Grant. Was elected. President.
Twice.
They see. Forty minutes. As once.
They are. Forty. Very. Well. Twice.
Rutherford B. Hays. Was elected.
President. Once.
Or. Grant. Was. Elected.
President. Twice.
He might. Have Been. Elected. President.
Once. He was elected. President.
Twice.
He was elected. President. Once.
He might. Have been. Elected.
President. Twice.
Rutherford B. Hays. Was . . .

And so on, to the overwhelming conclusion:

Some clover. Is red.
Some clover. Is four leaf clover.
She is very ready. To look. For four leaf clover.
And find it.
President Rutherford B. Hays.
Or Grant.
Rutherford B. Hays. Or Grant.

* * *

Is there any relation, we wonder, between the art of these American expatriates and the proletarian culture which is represented by the periodical called International Literature, two copies of which have come to us from International Publishers? . . . Probably not . . . The Americans, as you can see from the biographical glimpses we have given you, are strongly individualist . . . Whereas International Literature seems to established a definite literary standard which applies equally to everybody . . . Thus an article by A. Kirpotin makes it clear that Trotzky's artistic theories are mistaken as his political doctrines: "Trotzky is a petty-bourgeois radical who mouths leftist phrases in order to disguise his common or garden social democratic opportunism. Trotzky is neither a Leninist nor a Marxist . . . Trotzky's ideas on literature are part and parcel of his political and methodological conceptions" . . . So, one gathers, are M. Kirpotin's . . . But M. Kirpotin, of course, has the correct political and methodological conceptions.

The book review section of this magazine throws further light on literary matters . . . Thus we learn from a notice of Liam O'Flaherty's "I Went to Russia" that Mr. O'Flaherty "paid a visit to the Soviet Union. He travelled on a Soviet ship, and stayed here a month, visiting Leningrad and Moscow. He then returned home and published a volume of tomfoolery, whose only difference from similar anti-Soviet concoctions . . . is that none of its cock-and-bull stories could be taken seriously even by the most die-hard readers of the bourgeois press."

It looks as if the western artist would have to choose between the two types of internationalism—that of the American in Europe and that of the European in Soviet Russia.

An Immigrant Boy's Dreams

The Boat of Longing, by O. E. Rölvaag. New York: Harper. $2.50.

EXCEPT for its form, "Boat of Longing" is a poem rather than a novel. It lacks plot, it possesses rhythm, fantasy and a phraseology deliberately chosen for its evocative quality.

The Boat sprang from the poetic vision of the northland—a boat that would appear suddenly, float quietly in the sunlight awhile and vanish as instantly as it came. It appeared only to those who were stricken, or lonely. Nils Persa saw the Boat when his early sweetheart was taken away from him. But Nils was a good fisherman, and when he followed the Boat into a school of saithe he threw out his line and began pulling the fish in. In like fashion, wherever Nils went he did a good job, so much so that his father and all the other men respected his seamanship.

But Nils was not content with his own cove or with the Lofoten trips. America called him—a place where he could see the most beautiful things in the world and become "that which is highest of all." Nils went to America and in time found a chance to do janitor's service in two or three buildings, including a saloon, for $9 a week. Later he went to a lumber camp and saved much money, but lost the boyhood friend he had looked after all the time he had been in America—a friend by a name familiar to readers of "Giants in the Earth," Ole Hansa. As far as the story goes Nils finds almost nothing of what he had hoped for in America, except that he has a violin and he knows that somehow in music he can assuage his cravings.

The last section of "The Boat of Longing" takes us back to Norway, to the old people waiting for news of their sons. Jo Persa and Ole Hansa, the two fathers, weigh between them the fearsome project of going to America to look for the boys, and finally Jo goes. Jo's going and coming could make a tale by itself, with its hopes and its futility; for Jo, unfortunately, made no provision against American immigration laws.

This book, like others of Mr. Rölvaag's, was first written in the Norwegian. The preface gives the date of 1921. It seems to have certain biographical elements. Certainly the author himself went through some of the factual experiences of Nils, and perhaps also some of the inner experiences of the lad who vainly sought in America for the beauty and the opportunity that he had supposed were waiting for him in the promised land. In no one of Mr. Rölvaag's books previously published in the United States has there been such sustained beauty of expression.

A Great American Actor

Darling of Misfortune, by Richard Lockridge. New York: Century. $3.50.

OUT of this painstaking and dispassionate biography emerges a rounded portrait of a great American actor. Intent only on weighing the facts, made available by the Players' Club souvenirs of Booth and other first-hand material, Mr. Lockridge successfully discounts certain unfavorable legends about the actor who did so much to restore dignity to Shakespearean production in the United States, and whose efforts to help remove the odium of vagabondage from the player have had a lasting effect.

With well-considered proof always offered in support of his contentions, Mr. Lockridge shows how Booth's early intemperance nearly wrecked him professionally, how he was brought to himself by the passing of his young wife, how he conquered his dependence on liquor for the sake of his daughter Edwina, how he kept control of himself even under the national rage against the family following Lincoln's assassination by his brother, how he survived even the crushing debts resulting from the failure of his expensive theater in New York, how he eventually won the acclaims of England and Germany for his acting, and was acclaimed at his passing a national figure who had been a credit alike to his profession and his country.

It is a tragic portrait, but an inspiring one, for Booth was never a quitter, even in the face of the unhappiness of his second marriage. In the loyalty of his friends and the love of his daughter he was never disappointed. Mr. Lockridge is at a loss to convey to the reader any large reasons for Booth's eminence as an actor, for the reason that this essence of self-evident proof is lacking in the records, as, indeed, it is characteristically absent from descriptions of acting generally. He accepts the judgment of those qualified to estimate acting talent at first hand, such as Mr. Otis Skinner, and points to Booth's penetrating analysis of the characters of Iago and Shylock in the Furness Variorum Shakespeare as evidence.

A 'Modern' Spanish Novel

Tiger Juan, by Ramon Perez de Ayala. London: Cape. 7/6.

SPAIN has been so long regarded as the land of tradition par excellence—an elderly gentleman wearing the comic and picturesque tailoring of another age—that an ignorance of modern Spanish literature, for example, is often regarded by foreigners as a mark of culture. They have had some justification. Putting aside the undoubted fact that the French have successfully asserted the right to interpret the thought of southern or Latin Europe and to give it the standard cosmopolitan flavor, there is no question that a definite provinciality lessens the interest of contemporary Spanish literature for the outside world. The "generation of '98" made some difference, but the provincial tradition persisted. When were we going to have a European novel from Spain as "modern" and distinctive as the "Fauxmonnayeurs" or "Mrs. Balloway," or as striking as the Russian short story writers, or the German narrators of social ferment? The answer is that in Benjamin Jarnès and Rámon Pérez de Ayala, Spain has two novelists who are in line with those who have broken with the nineteenth century tradition.

One or two of Señor Ayala's novels have already been translated into English, and have met with but slight understanding by the critics. Spanish jocundity is in fact to blame. But the modern American and English palates are jaded by cosmopolitanism or unselective through complacency. A Spanish writer is expected to supply the flash of teeth and stiletto in copious gaudiness, and if he does not, the public suspects there is something wrong. Surely the tourist advertisements do not lie! And so Señor Ayala, who one moment looks as if he were about to oblige with all the stock antics and the next dashes every hope by showing he is a man of culture and brains with a brilliant and oblique cast of thought, disconcerts the foreign reader. The Spanish export of picturesqueness has ill served Spanish versatility and brilliance.

"Tiger Juan" is as an original contribution to the form of the modern novel as the "Fauxmonnayeurs" or "Point Counter Point," and has not the arid scepticism of those two original books. Parts of it have something of the dramatic fantasy of "Ulysses" without any of that book's dirtiness. Señor Ayala is in fact one of the few important experimenting European novelists who have not gone sour or sordid. A brilliant dialetician, he has not lost an idyllic, poetic quality, a sweetness and tolerance which are never crushed, but on the other hand, enhanced by his broad, picaresque humor, his gnomish malice, his joy in the sardonic and grotesque.

He perhaps has originality in excess; it is a common Spanish failing; and one is hard put to it to tell the reader what "Tiger Juan" is about. Shall one follow Dr. Starkie's excellent introduction, and say that in broad outline "Tiger Juan" is the typical Spaniard emerging from the seventeenth century obsessed with the "point of honor," and becoming a rational member of modern society? Or shall one attempt the impossible and extract the literal outline from a book which is divided like a piece of music into Adagio, Presto, Coda, and in which events have not only an actual but a symbolical and fantastic importance? The pages are crowded with people, vividly drawn and richly speaking. The agony and purification of Tiger Juan, "the Quack Salver of his Honor" (there is much play with this Calderonian analogy) is complete; and the reader has passed lightly from the rabid to the humane, from the base to the innocent.

The distinctive element in this book is its intense regional quality—the characteristic of all Spanish literature—which is the source of its racy, almost Shakespearean vitality of speech, its sanity and sweetness.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Scots and Industry

The Industrial Revolution in Scotland, by Henry Hamilton. New York: Oxford University Press, $4.50.

IN THE early part of the nineteenth century, the Scottish cotton trade had grown rapidly. It had ousted the linen trade, and through excellence of workmanship had flourished on the production of articles of fashion and fancy. Paisley shawls, for example, were in demand. In the making of these, workmen exerted great skill. Then a change came in public taste. For the Scottish cotton industry it meant disaster. Fancy goods were no longer in demand, and the weavers found themselves idle.

Plain goods were wanted, and they were made elsewhere. So a major trade recession began, one of a number of recessions which are recounted in the period with which this book deals, the period comprising the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Coal, iron, shipbuilding, engineering, agriculture, finance and the textile trades are all dealt with, and we find that people of 100 years or more ago were struggling with problems similar to those confronting the world today, and attempting to remedy them by somewhat similar means.

In 1790 the coal masters of Glasgow, faced with a threat to their privileged position, formed a combine for control of production and sales. The combine was to last seven years. It continued three. Competition of new mines and the failure of one of the leading members of the combine are believed to have brought about the termination of the agreement. Another combine, formed in 1814, ended after three years and nine months, when individual coal masters became anxious to push sales in their own way.

With examples of this kind, drawn largely from original sources and set forth in a palatable way, this book offers an excellent survey of the changes which marked the industrial revolution in Scotland. Scotland before 1707 had a mere handful of ships and no native industries to speak of, but the ending of the feud with England in that year threw open vast colonial markets which the sister kingdom had built up during the preceding century. Scotland rose to the occasion.

Next, the 'Kinist'

Filmland in Ferment, by E. G. Cousins. London: Denis Archer. 10s. 6d.

Most people who write books about films are film critics; they are used to judging films in their finished state. Mr. Cousins is a studio correspondent; that is, he knows how films are made. His peculiar facilities give him exceptional opportunities for looking on the film industry from an unaccustomed angle, and in "Filmland in Ferment" he has made full use of them. His most important conclusion is that films during their making come under the control of so many people that there is not much likelihood of turning out works of art. The scenarist devises the sequences; the director "shoots" those that appeal to him, often putting in some of his own; and the cutter then snips up the result, discarding most of it and rearranging the rest. Thus three people go to the making of any film, each likely to make fundamental alterations in the story or treatment. Under this system, it is remarkable that films are not even worse than they are. Mr. Cousins would have the making of a film put under the control of a single person, whom he calls the "Kinist," and who would unite the functions of scenarist, director and cutter.

BIBLE for the BLIND
(KING JAMES VERSION)
Published in Braille. Grade One and a Half, printed on one side of the paper 13x14 inches, or printed on both sides of the paper. 11x11½ inches, bound in 21 volumes, now offered through philanthropic aid at the special price complete $21.60; single volumes $1.00. For further information write to
BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

Markito Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Pencils, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. The Dozen System, Mathematics, a booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, source books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
BUMPUS

SUPPLY
Our Revised and Enlarged 1933 Edition System Bible Study includes eleven pages of inspiring Scripture on SUPPLY. See our large advertisement with this heading on the EDUCATIONAL PAGE of next Tuesday's Monitor.
The System Bible Company
One West Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

To the Man Who Knows Its Origin Every Word Presents a Picture

ACUMEN
The Sharpness of the Mind
A keen mind may be likened to a sharp knife, which penetrates easily and quickly. For clean-cut action, both the knife and the mind must be sharp. So it is natural that, when a word was needed to denote the faculty of keen, penetrating thought, the Latin word for "sharpness" should be borrowed. *Acuere*, in Latin, means "to sharpen" and *acumen* means "sharpness." English borrowed *acumen* and used it figuratively for sharpness of the mind. There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
The "Supreme Authority"—A Merriam-Webster

Convincing Testimony
Wm. Lyon Phelps, Ph. D., Lampson Professor of English Literature, Yale University: "It is the best one-volume English dictionary that I have ever seen. It should be in every household."
United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.: "Especially valuable is the New International Dictionary to all persons engaged in literary, scientific and professional work. This court finds the legal definitions accurate and in fact of so full and extensive a character as practically to supersede the necessity for the publication of separate law dictionaries. Without hesitation we beg to say that the work is really a necessary adjunct to our daily labors."
Calvin Coolidge as Vice-President said: "Webster's New International Dictionary has been the official reference and authority in my office."

Not only do these word stories make the most interesting reading, but to know them will give you an effectiveness in speaking and writing that can come in no other way. The Merriam-Webster gives you the whole word power of the English language. It is a library in one volume, its type matter equivalent to a 15-volume encyclopedia. Its encyclopedic information makes it a general question-answerer on all subjects. In its 2,700 pages there are 452,000 entries, including thousands of new words; 12,000 biographical entries; 32,000 geographical subjects; 100 valuable tables; over 6,000 illustrations.
Rely on the testimony of Presidents and Department Heads of the leading Universities; the indorsement of hundreds of Supreme Court Judges; the judgment of Librarians all over the country who choose the MERRIAM-WEBSTER for their own use. *Remember: A Merriam-Webster appears on the cover of every dictionary for which G. & C. Merriam Company is editorially responsible. Get the Best.*
Send for FREE Booklet of Word Stories
A number of these fascinating stories about the origins of words are presented in an interesting illustrated booklet which we will be glad to send you free on request, together with full information about The Merriam-Webster. Just mail the coupon. No cost or obligation.
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY Springfield, Mass.
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.
Please send me free, your booklet "Interesting Origins of English Words" and full information about Webster's New International Dictionary. G. S. Monitor 1-28-33
Name
Street and Number
City State
Copyright 1933 by G. & C. Merriam Company

EDUCATIONAL

To Supply Music That Small Child Can Make His Own

A Composer Teacher

By DOROTHEA KAHN
Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

"OH, Mr. Music Man, we want a song," begged a cluster of Hull House nursery school children as a musician friend entered their room. They were playing train, and when you are three years old and pretending you are a choo-choo you really need to sing about it. Mr. Music Man understood this. He wanted to give the children a song they would feel was really their own. So he listened to the sounds they were making as they went about in train formation, and he heard: "Chu chu chu chu, chu chu chu chu."

He took that rhythm, gave it the strong first syllable accent that the children had given it, and began to play it on the piano. The words came naturally, "Chú chu chu chu, chú chu chu chu, Riding we will go." Now the children took it up. They had heard a real engine not long before when they went on an excursion, and they remembered its sound. The song, imitating it, satisfied them. It was, indeed, their own.

Composer and Kindergartner Combined

Mr. Music Man had to make many other songs to fill similar orders. Dolls had to be rocked to sleep in this nursery school, as they must be rocked in nurseries all over the world. The musician had to find out first what the little mothers were saying to their dollies, get their own natural rocking rhythm, and then put this into form. Being a composer as well as a teacher of music in a kindergarten college he knew how to do it beautifully. So there came about such songs as "I will rock my dollie" and "Bye, bye, little dollie, I'll rock you to sleep." Soon the songs were a natural part of this play and a rocking chair by the piano became a necessity in this nursery school, according to its director.

Many other songs came into being here, thanks to Mr. Music Man and the Director. "See Saw" and "The Swing" for the playground; "The Automobile Ride" and "The Airplane" for indoor play; songs about the school pets, such as "Sing Birdie Sing" and "Our Canary Bird"; songs of the seasons. Each one was written with, rather than for, the children. All were put into practical use by the youngsters for their daily activities. No teaching of words was necessary for the children often supplied them.

Now many children in other nursery schools and kindergartens and in homes are learning these songs, for they have been put into a book. Mr. Music Man is an experienced writer of music for little children who has published several other books in use here and abroad. He is Mr. Francis M. Arnold of Chicago, a lecturer at the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill. He is assisted by Miss Nina M. Kenagy, director of the Mary Crane Nursery School of the National College of Education. The school is located at Hull House, which coöperates in the project.

Studied the Children

In all of Mr. Arnold's books, and especially in his latest, "Musical Experiences of Little Children," he has aimed to supply for kindergarten and nursery school-teachers the kind of music that is understandable to the youngest children. Most children's music, he says, has been written by composers who keep their adult point of view. Kindergarten teachers, who know most about the capabilities and interests of little children, are rarely musicians and in general have paid but little attention to the musical needs of their little pupils. Mr. Arnold, having given much thought both to little children and musical composition, saw an opportunity of making a contribution to the kindergarten. Miss Edna Dean Baker, president of the National College of Education, says of Mr. Arnold:

"He has studied the free rhythmic expression of children and has caught the essential elements of its presentation. Mr. Arnold's rhythms have simplicity of form, the repetition so dear to the child in verse, or song, and the purity of tone and true approximation to the emotions of child life characteristic of folk music."

As Mr. Arnold explains his work, it is a coöperative effort of children and music teacher. First comes the child's experience, he says. The child sees a train, hears a robin sing, enjoys a good swing, or listens to the gobble-gobble of a turkey in the crowded city market. He feels a need to sing about it. "Dancing and singing are as natural to children as walking and talking," Mr. Arnold insists. Maybe the child begins to express the rhythm of the thing experienced in spoken words or bodily movement. This is the beginning of the composition. The composer, if he is to meet the child's need, must start with this rhythm and let it shape the song. Motion thus becomes inseparable from the music, and the song becomes a regular part of the activity.

In the introduction to one of his books Mr. Arnold illustrated this with an anecdote. A kindergartner had played a waltz tune for the children when they were pretending they were airplanes. They moved about the room as if in flight, their arms flapping like wings. A little later, she used the same waltz for a quiet hour. She was surprised to see her children take to their feet and fly about the room. The mistake was the teacher's. That music means flying planes, not repose, to the children.

Out of Their Experiences

The process of song-making which Mr. Arnold advises is similar to that which has brought forth folk songs. Many of the lovely tunes of the people came about as work songs, to accompany some adult activity, such as planting, rowing, spinning. These activities, however, are not likely to be familiar to children of a modern urban environment. Their songs, like those of their elders of earlier days, must come out of their experiences. That is why the themes introduced by Mr. Arnold are the airplane, the train, the automobile ride, and other modern activities. In fact, it was the children who introduced these themes to Mr. Arnold, he asserts.

When a kindergarten teacher or a mother can help her children make songs of their own, she should do so, says Mr. Arnold. He recommends that she proceed as he did with the Hull House children, studying their spontaneous activities, listening intently to the rhythm of their spoken words and turning them into tunes.

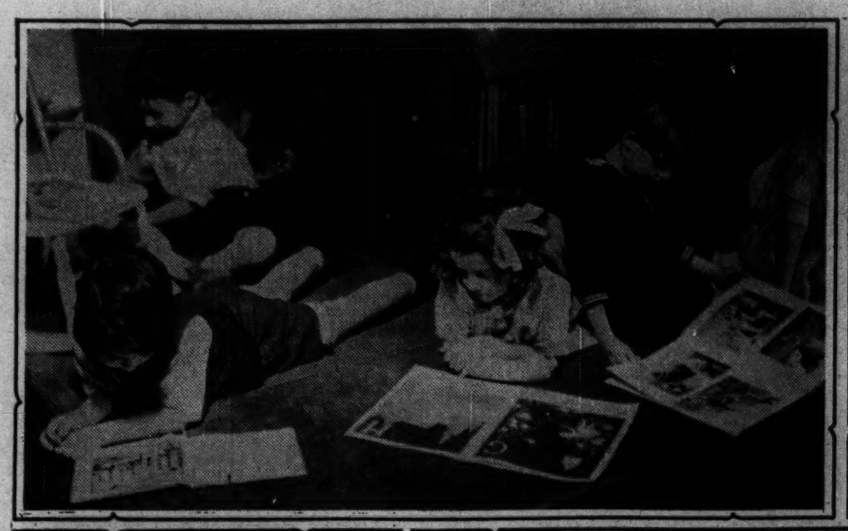
The next step, Mr. Arnold holds, is to teach children to compose their own songs. He is convinced that every child has the natural ability to make a song. He can be encouraged to compose by being led to talk about things with vivid imagery. The transition from speech to song is not a difficult one, he holds.

Yet many teachers feel that they have not sufficient musical training to help their children make their own songs. The next best thing to do, Mr. Arnold says, is to take songs that have been made by this natural process and give them to the children.

Musical appreciation, as well as singing, rightly begins in the kindergarten, this student of child life believes. He would give the children not only many simple songs to sing, but simple instrumental scores to cultivate their listening ability. The second part of Mr. Arnold's new book is given over to instrumental music. The pieces, the composer says, are somewhat descriptive and give the children something to listen for. Among the titles are "The Music Box," "The Cuckoo Clock" and "The Wooden Soldier."

Any music wisely used in child education establishes a foundation for musical appreciation. This musician-teacher sees a great, and as yet too little used, opportunity for laying this foundation in the kindergarten.

Musical Experiences of Little Children by Nina M. Kenagy and Francis M. Arnold. Published by Willis Music Company, Cincinnati.



All Photos by Wallace Kirkland, Chicago, Ill.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Two and Lower Right Show Environmental Background of the Nursery School at Hull House, Chicago. First We See the Book Nook. Second, Listening to the Voice of the Conch Shell. Third, Using Special Play Equipment. Lower Left and Center Illustrate Some of the Experiences Out of Which Music and Rhythm Have Grown. From the Swing Came, "Up We Go! Up We Go! Swinging Up So High." From the Second Came "Bye, Bye, Little Dollie, I Will Sing You to Sleep."

Teaching Brazilian Children to Play

Friends on the staff of the Boston Y. W. C. A. have passed along to us a letter from Miss Anne Guthrie, a Y. W. C. A. worker in South America. Part of this letter, relating to a piece of educational work in Brazil, we quote here.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Friends Everywhere:

Today has been an important day for the Y. W. C. A. although only a few will realize the part the association has played in it. It has been the first "Play Day" ever held in Brazil.

That does not sound very important, does it? But if you could have seen 3500 Brazilian school children playing games in the old Quinta da Bôa Vista (Garden of the Beautiful View), if you could have heard their squeals of delight, felt the happy atmosphere, been aware of the well-organized plan that made an informal program run smoothly, watched the youngsters in circles and groups, playing sing-games and running-games, captain ball or whatnot, or a few straying away to climb up on the big rocks around the lake or to roll down the grassy banks in the sheer joy of living—if you could have seen all of this, you would, I am sure, have been as thrilled as I was.

Some of you will remember that I wrote of the exhibit in the Normal School shortly before I left for the States a year ago, when several hundred children played folk games as Brazilian children had never done before. This was under the supervision of the recreation teachers trained by Lois Williams, a member of our staff. Miss Williams' work was so acceptable that this year she was officially appointed head of physical education for the grade schools of the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro, with supervision over 30 teachers who are in charge of the recreation work for 15,000 children.

In addition, Miss Williams has had classes in the Normal School training other teachers who will be available for work next year. For the demonstration made last year has created a demand from the principals of many schools for teachers who are able to do this type of recreation work.

The Delight of the Schools

Not only has Miss Williams trained the teachers in games, dances and so forth, but she also has given them the theory of play and recreation and has developed in them an esprit de corps that is remarkable among teachers here. Her own enthusiasm for an informal type of recreation that will make for a love of activity and sports which will carry over into later life has been so contagious that these teachers have become the delight of the schools.

This year as the next step in demonstrating the idea, a "Play Day" was planned and this morning at 9 a. m. from buses, from chartered street cars and from special trains children began pouring into the beautiful Quinta da Bôa Vista. Boys and girls, between the ages of 6 and 14, coming from 25 different schools and also of the rural zone of the Federal District. You can imagine the excitement of these rural children, for many of them had never before in their lives been in the city.

It was not an exhibit: it was an occasion for children to have a good time and to play where there was space and beauty. One wondered what Don Pedro the First would have thought if he could have seen those groups of hundreds of children running all over his palatial grounds—this beauty spot where he built his palace in the days when he was Emperor of Brazil.

For Sheer Joy

Do I seem to be spending much time writing about a play day when the world is full of serious problems? But if you stop to realize that Brazilian children have not played as most children do; that physical education teachers have frequently taught in chiffon dresses and French-heeled shoes; that people do not know the fundamentals of sportsmanship, that to win is the all important thing, no matter how one achieves the victory; that the idea of coöperation is not a familiar one, that personal achievement is of more importance than group achievement; that formality rather than spontaneity has dominated all physical education work and that one performs for applause and not for the joy of activity—then you will know what it meant to have more than 3000 children unconcerned as to whether or not there was an audience to watch them, or prizes, or personal glory to reward them, children from different schools playing with each other because they loved the games, playing for the sheer joy of play.

This is what Lois Williams has brought to Brazil. Already other states are asking if she may come to teach their teachers also, for what is done in the Federal District sets a standard for the other states of Brazil as well. Rarely does the opportunity come for a person to influence the life of a nation through its children and seldom does an organization here have a chance to make such an influence possible! Only a very few know that many of you in the United States have helped to do this. This is a governmental position and it has been better for us to loan her services without a label on them. However, this year the value of Miss Williams' work has been recognized and she has been paid a part-time salary and been accepted, as a member of the educational staff, as very few foreigners are accepted.

ANNE GUTHRIE

When the P.-T. A.'s Meet With the Superintendents

A parent-teacher section meeting will be held at the sixty-third convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in Minneapolis, Feb. 25 to March 2.

"The Parent-Teacher Association in Economic Crisis" will be the theme developed through addresses by prominent school superintendents and leaders in parent-teacher activities. Mrs. Hugh Bradford, Sacramento, Calif., president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, will preside.

Drop Algebra?

Eliminate algebra, geometry, Latin from school curriculums? This may sound like the Utopian dream of a schoolboy, but here is what C. E. Hulten, first vice-president of the Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers, had to say on the subject in a radio address: "Music, art, and physical education, among the last to find a place in the public school curriculum, cannot be considered of least importance. If curtailment of school activities for the sake of effecting economies is imperative, it would be far better to take from the curriculum such time-honored subjects as algebra, geometry, Latin, and modern foreign languages, than to eliminate those subjects and activities which play such a vital part in the post-school life of the individual."

The Parent

We Each Learned Something
Randolph, Vt.

Dear Friends:

Indoor days are apt to present a problem to even the most resourceful parent. There are times when games and toys lose their charm and the child hardly knows what to do with himself. My seven-year-old daughter recently found a way to break the monotony of a stormy period not only for herself but for the whole family. During vacation she announced that she wanted to give an entertainment.

Considering the upset state the house would be in, I was tempted to refuse. However, she was so earnest about her plans that my objections were overcome. Perhaps, too, I thought of the great writers and actors who had done such things in childhood, and who was I to discourage budding genius!

Immediately she inveigled her father into producing a board for a stage. That was placed on chairs in the dining room. Then she began her costumes. I tried to make suggestions, but no, Daddy and I were to be the audience! Somewhat chagrined, I left the program to my second-grader. An older girl residing in the home consented to be in the production, there was a brother of four and one of two to help out. What an exciting day! Even I caught the enthusiasm of it as the rehearsals went on with plenty of whispering and giggling behind my back.

The moment came. We, the audience, sat in the living room and laughed ourselves into tears as the portieres fell down at critical moments or the actors tumbled from the narrow teetering stage! The girls sang their school songs and gave a few familiar recitations. The dances and plays were original, some of it hurriedly made up while the act went on. All of the entertainment was hilariously funny, but how good it was, too! No one has any idea how worth while it is to let the children have free rein of their imagination until they really do it and see what the youngsters can do all by themselves.

Afterward the big girl served refreshments and then how the kiddies scurried around to straighten out the house and get ready for bed! The program furnished conversation for days after.

And I resolved that it should not be our last. Now we contemplate tableaux, a pageant, a summer carnival. If your home gets a bit dull and the children uneasy, just try play-acting. You will enjoy it as much as they. I hope I won't always have to be just the audience, but neither shall I try to be director-of-the-whole-show. A lesson learned! (Mrs.) M. N. F.

COEDUCATIONAL
Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Mabelle Scott *for GIRLS* RANCHO SCHOOL
FALL TERM NOW OPEN
Situated in beautiful 13-acre orange grove with swimming pool, riding horses, tennis courts, etc. Individual school work, grammar and high school subjects Reasonable rates. Near Los Angeles. Open the entire year. Director, Mrs. Mabelle Scott, Corner Citrus and Alosta Ave., Azusa, Calif.

Sea Pines A happy educational center. Outdoor life Open climate. Beautiful wooded estate. $100 per month for college preparatory students. Higher tuition for cultural courses. Separate children's unit. Special arrangements for congenial adults.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, BREWSTER, MASS.

Purposeful Education
Cultural studies are supplemented with training in a specific branch of the Arts, Business or Social Service
Faculty from leading Boston institutions
Two-Year Junior College Courses
EUPHEMIA E. McCLINTOCK, Director
129 Beacon Street, Boston
ERSKINE SCHOOL

For the Stranger Looking for a Home in New York City
Delightful location, heights overlooking park. Near Columbia University. Convenient to downtown. Home dining room, extensive parlors. Organized social program. Weekly newspaper. Single rooms $7-$10, double $10-$14, housekeeping suites; furnished or unfurnished 1-4 rooms, $13-$25 a week. Country Club affiliated on Greenwood Lake, 1½ hours from city. Phone Cathedral 8-8180, or write
MORNINGSIDE RESIDENCE CLUB
100 Morningside Drive, New York City

ART

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
MID-YEAR ENTRANCE
Professional courses for serious students
Visitors always welcome.
42-44 St. Botolph Street
Boston, Mass. Ken. 5398

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms—Write for new catalog.
Second Term Starts Feb. 6
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Los Angeles, Calif. — Westwood Village Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif. — 1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

COEDUCATIONAL

Daycroft
SALEM STRAITS
NOROTON, CONN.
Provides a happy environment for the expression of educational activity
Nursery, Primary, Intermediate departments. Music, art, manual training and crafts. Boarding department.
Daycroft advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

A Coeducational Preparatory School
150 Acres
Established 1914
Upper and Lower School
Nine Modern Buildings
A School of Distinguished Excellence
WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Illustrated Catalogue on Request

COEDUCATIONAL

AN UPPER SCHOOL DANCE

CLUB MEETINGS, plays, picnics, dances, teas, "stunts", concerts, parties, and "open house" hours contribute to a busy and interesting social program for the Upper School. Annual occasions, such as Dads' Day, the Washington's Birthday Ball, the Swing-out, the Alpha Delta Kappa play, and the Spring Prom, have become so interwoven with campus tradition that they have won an important place on the school calendar.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA
Upper School *Lower School* — *Coeducational* — *College of Liberal Arts*
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL *of* COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

LANGUAGES

Speak FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN or ITALIAN
AT ONCE
—like a NATIVE. Mastery as easy as play by the famous short cut Berlitz CONVERSATIONAL Method. No boring study, no tedious book work and rules of grammar. Native teachers. Day and evening classes limited to 8 members. Low rates, easy terms.
FREE DEMONSTRATION LESSON
BERLITZ
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
New York ... 30 West 34th Street
Brooklyn ... 434 Gold Street
Boston ... 140 Newbury Street
Chicago ... Auditorium, Congress Street
Detroit ... 820 David Whitney Building
Philadelphia ... 226 South 15th Street
Washington ... 1115 Conn. Avenue

HOME STUDY COURSES

"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $34.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."—Mrs. L. L. Gray, 579 E. McHarg Ave., Stamford, Texas.

"Perhaps you will be interested to learn that I have just sold two more stories. One of these was to The Blue Book, and the other was sold to True Detective Mysteries. I feel quite encouraged, for I consider both these magazines a step in advance of the ones I have sold to formerly." — Darrell E. Jordan, P. O. Box 277, Friendship, New York.

LEARN TO WRITE
...as Newspaper Men learn ...by writing

Some seven years ago, a group of New York newspaper men began developing an entirely new method for teaching people how to write. Being newspaper men, we were not interested in the ordinary "schoolbook" type of writing instruction. We determined to make our course *practical, modern, straight-to-the-point*—one that would really help ambitious writers to get somewhere.

Believing that we had an *intelligent* course, we advertised it in publications edited for *intelligent* people—in Harper's, Scribner's, Time, Review of Reviews, Literary Digest, The Saturday Evening Post, New York Times, etc. Most of these publications have carried fifty or more Newspaper Institute advertisements.

That list of high-type magazines is, we believe, the most convincing proof of the absolute sincerity and the high quality of Newspaper Institute instruction.

You Start at the Bottom

Newspaper Institute training is conducted by mail. The emphasis is on *writing*. During the first few weeks, you are given simple assignments to cover—as if you were being "broken in" on a great metropolitan daily. Gradually the pace quickens. Before you realize it, you are swinging into the more difficult special stories and interviews. You are gaining confidence—facility—style. And you will soon be ready (if you possess any natural ability at the start) to begin doing some real "bread-winning" writing. Checks for $25, $50, and $100—for short stories, brief articles, humorous contributions, items of current interest, and other material that can easily be turned out in spare time—are goals worth aiming at. The time required is less than one year, the cost not more than a month's living expenses at a resident college.

Why Newspaper Writing?

Because the important thing is to start you writing and keep you writing. Newspaper writing deals entirely with facts—reality. Your mind is not distracted with problems of invention, plot and character. You concentrate on learning how to use words accurately—expressively—vividly. There is no other training like it. Nine out of ten of our best selling authors and dramatists attribute their success to their early newspaper work.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is Free.

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
1776 Broadway, New York

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York
Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, January 28.
Miss / Mrs. / Mr. .....
Address .....
(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 69A473

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Realism in the Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MR. THEODORE KOMISARJEVSKY, whose unusual production of the "Merchant of Venice" at Stratford last year caused agitation amongst the orthodox, believes that realism, or naturalism, is an unsuitable instrument for the theater. To give an impression of reality it is not sufficient merely to reproduce on the stage the external appearances of the universe, he says. A real tree put on the stage would not look at all like a real tree, for it would lack its natural surroundings of sunshine and fresh air.

There are some workers in the theater, however, who are even more radically opposed to realism than is Mr. Komisarjevsky. Mr. Komisarjevsky repudiates realism as a means, but accepts it as an end, whilst these extremists would banish it altogether. They maintain that if, as William Archer asserted, the drama ought to aim at reproducing the external appearances and the visible texture of life, it does nothing that ordinary life itself leaves undone, and is therefore superfluous.

This is perhaps too summary an attitude. A theory of drama that has given us the best of Ibsen, Galsworthy's "Silver Box" and Van Druten's "Young Woodley" cannot be dismissed in a phrase. But even the most ardent defenders of realistic drama do not contend that it has produced work comparable with the finest things done in the poetic convention of Shakespeare and the Greek dramatists. They maintain, however, that the full possibilities of the realistic method have not yet been explored. Its masterpieces are in the future, not the past.

* * *

Whether this is so, only time can reveal. But it is interesting to observe that historically the greatest examples of any new school of drama have invariably been produced while the school was yet young, and in the first flush of inspiration. Æschylus came at the very beginning of the Greek, Shakespeare at the very beginning of the Elizabethan drama.

Meanwhile, realism in the theater has triumphantly survived the two considerable attacks that have been made on it during the last 10 years. The first offensive was launched by authors, in the form of Expressionism. Toller, Rice, Kaiser and a few others enjoyed a brief reputation in this line. The second attack, of more recent date, was initiated by producers. A series of gigantic spectacular shows, aiming at rhythm of pattern and music, and caring little for realistic accuracy in their designs, was begun by "White Horse Inn." Some of the later pieces constructed on the "White Horse Inn" model are still with us in London, but their glory is faded.

If realism is to give way before an essentially more poetic form of drama, the change will probably be in response to pressure from the acting side of the theater. Professor Reinhardt asserts that great acting will soon become impossible. With the progress of civilization and education men and women grow more and more self-controlled, and reveal their feelings less and less. If play-writing and acting are to confine themselves to the realistic imitation of conventional behavior, plainly drama is in some danger of disappearing.

* * *

Already the process noted by Mr. Reinhardt has gone far enough to make the business of the actor exceedingly difficult. An apt illustration is provided by Mr. Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered," at the Queen's Theater. In this piece a young woman, beautifully played by Miss Flora Robson, is in love with an obtuse naval captain who has been "axed" and is now losing all his small capital in a badly run garage. In the second act this girl offers her own money to the captain to help him over his difficulties. When he refuses to accept on the score of delicacy, she proposes marriage to him so that the money would naturally be at his disposal.

It is illuminating to analyze the emotions that Mr. Ralph Richardson, who plays the captain superbly, is called on at this moment to communicate to the audience. He is tremendously moved by the girl's generosity; he likes her very much; he could not possibly think of marrying her; he is filled with pity for her, and he is afraid of wounding her pride. What a burst of eloquence Shakespeare would have given to the actor who was to reveal all this complexity of feeling, and how comparatively simple would be the task of showing the emotions of a character who was at least articulate.

But "For Services Rendered" is an attempt to reproduce "the visible texture of life," and in ordinary drawing-rooms self-revelatory eloquence is out of place. The only words with which Mr. Richardson is provided at this dramatic crisis are the three inadequate monosyllables, "Oh, my dear—". By a theatrical tour de force, Mr. Richardson, speaking his half-line in a strained, level voice, with a helpless gesture, somehow marvelously pulls the thing off. He really does manage to convey all the feelings we have suggested. But this makes one all the more conscious that here the realistic method of writing sets the actor a task beyond all reasonable difficulty. That Mr. Richardson is more than equal to it means very little, for one cannot seriously expect the theater at any one time to have many players of his caliber. Let us hope that soon the drama will rediscover the glory of words.

H. H.

Goldsmith and Others

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ROYALTY THEATER—"A Cup of Happiness," a new comedy in three acts by Eden Phillpotts; Old Vic.—"She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night," by Oliver Goldsmith, produced Jan. 2, 1933; Criterion Theater—"Fresh Fields," a new comedy in three acts, by Ivor Novello, produced Jan. 5, 1933.

"She Stoops to Conquer" is as improbable and farcical a comedy as could well be imagined, but it is written with such a sense of style as would make it distinguished in the company of works of the most elaborate art. Both Mr. Phillpotts and Mr. Novello are accomplished men of the theater, but "A Cup of Happiness" and "Fresh Fields," in those rare moments when they are not being actively funny, are dull and boring; whilst some of the most delightful periods in "She Stoops to Conquer" come when the waves of laughter have temporarily subsided, so exquisitely is Goldsmith's ear attuned to the attraction of a finely cadenced phrase. One feels that modern dramatists do not write like Goldsmith, not so much because they cannot, as because they have lost the desire to do so. Whatever the reason, one looks in vain in contemporary comedy for speeches as delicately balanced as Mr. Hardcastle's opening observation to his wife, that he "loves everything that is old," or the charming courtesy between Hardcastle and his daughter.

* * *

The Old Vic. performance is a great success. Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Kate Hardcastle brings such a battery of sweetness upon the stage as makes young Marlow's abashment in the presence of such attractiveness very comprehensible, and she plays her first scene, in which she casts that tongue-tied youth into utter confusion by elaborately finishing for him sentences that he can scarcely begin, with a demure intelligence and modest quickness of wit that make it irresistibly amusing. Mr. Roger Livesey as Tony Lumpkin also is triumphantly funny. He makes that shrewdly stupid squire so real that one regrets he is, after all, only a character in a play, unlikely to be met outside the theater with his oddity undiluted.

In "Fresh Fields" Mr. Ivor Novello has, as his title implies, hit upon a genuinely original theme. Lady Lilian Bedworthy and her sister, Lady Mary Crabbe, carry fashionable poverty to rather unfashionable lengths. They can keep open their mansion in Belgravia only because Lady Mary officiates at bazaars and Lady Lilian writes a column in a penny paper. Then there burst on them three people from Australia, friends of Mary's late ne'er-do-well husband, boisterous and vulgar but rich. Lady Mary has a brilliant idea. Suppose these people, the mother, the daughter and the uncle, were to leave their rooms at the Ritz, and come and stay with her—at Ritz prices, of course, so that they would not feel any unpleasant sense of obligation?

* * *

This is a first-rate subject for a satirical comedy, but Mr. Novello, having found his subject, shies away from it. For all the undergraduate smartness of some of his dialogue (and the real wit of many of his lines), he is a sentimentalist to the core. The play ends with the clumsy and ignorant daughter magically transformed into a model of Mayfair behavior, and the prospective bride of Lady Mary's son, whilst the shrinking and fastidious Lady Lilian becomes affianced to the downright and noisy Australian uncle.

Nevertheless, "Fresh Fields," except for a few longueurs in the second act, and occasional innuendoes that should be drastically cut, is a most amusing play, and reveals Mr. Novello as a master of farce. It is immensely helped by its cast. What an actress is Miss Lilian Braithwaite! There are some accomplished players in London who can give point to even the most pointless lines with which their author has provided them. But these artists do not come within measurable distance of Miss Braithwaite. She has attained to the last perfection of comedy playing, for by her mastery of the art of stage listening, she can give point even to the pointless lines with which the author has provided other people. Lady Lilian is one of her best performances.

Mr. Phillpotts's "A Cup of Happiness," on the other hand, is emphatically not helped by its cast. The overbearing and cheerfully tyrannical Mrs. Veryard, who, though she is about to be married a second time, is determined that her children shall remain single, is presented with excess of emphasis by Miss Dorothy Dix. But Miss Winifred Hindle and Mr. Mark Dignam, in the scenes of the dairymaid who makes a man out of the timid eldest son of the house, amply atone for the amateurishness of some of their colleagues. Miss Hindle and Mr. Dignam have not been seen in London before, but assuredly they will be seen again. The first act of Mr. Phillpotts's comedy is slow in getting going, but once the fun has started "A Cup of Happiness" is as side-splitting as anything put on the London stage since "The Farmer's Wife."

H. H.

An experimental season at a shilling to has been started at the Grand Theater, Fulham, London. If the experiment succeeds, it is purposed to found a series of shilling theaters in various parts of the country, with interchangeable companies. The first program consists of four one-act plays.

A Film Autobiography

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

RECENTLY Amkino Corporation showed privately in New York "Ivan," a film designed and directed by Dovzhenko in Ukrainia. To this director stands the credit for "Soil" and "Arsenal." In "Ivan" he sought individual expression in the cinema medium of his efforts to adjust himself to the new régime. As a means of identifying himself with the ideas of the picture, without appearing in it himself, he has used human figures as symbols in setting forth the theme that the state is greater than the individual and that the "secret" of changing from the peasant life to that of modern civilization is naturally and completely solved by means of education.

Dovzhenko epitomizes his search for adjustment in the figure of a peasant youth, Ivan, one of the hundred peasants who respond from his village to the national call for shock troops to carry on the construction activities at a great power project on the Dneiper. Ivan works with clumsy zest at laying rails, is made to understand that though he has done a great deal of work it is of no lasting value because of the poor quality, is rescued from despondency by an order that requires him to attend engineering school, and finally gains confidence in himself when he is able to do well his job in a new age.

* * *

Running along with this main statement of the theme is a sort of dramatic commentary, symbolized in two other men from Ivan's village, father and son. The son develops into a mechanical draftsman; the father shirks whenever he dares. Finally the son reports his father to the authorities for going fishing when he should be at work. This presentation of the citizen's duty to the state as being above that to a personal attachment is further accented by the presentation of a mother who has been bereft of her son by a mishap on the railroad. She stands for but a minute beside his form before he is carried away. The work must go on, and she darts this way and that to escape the teeming activities at the dam, dodging steam shovels that hurtle through the air and leaping aside to allow trains to pass.

She, Ivan, the young engineer and his father all attend a great meeting of workers that comes toward the end of the picture. The mother makes a heartening speech for solidarity, the engineer renounces his loafing father, the father attempts to justify himself but wilts before the amused silence that greets his remarks. He slinks up the aisle and Ivan rises to remark that he is ashamed to have come from the same village as did this shirker. That is all of the action in the ordinary cinema sense, apart from a scene in which the shirker is held up to ridicule when he calls at the cashier's booth for his stipend, and an episode in which the mother enters the official portals to protest against the loss of her son, only to depart without a word after she has heard of the program of the republic explained by an authority who is telephoning.

Because of its expressive use of qualities peculiar to the cinema, it is possible that this film may be released for public showings in the United States. The film begins with views along the Dneiper, bits of ice floating toward the observer. Gradually we approach, by water, a village, coming upon an old-time river barge that is being propelled by a huge oar operated by four men who are bare from the waist up. In his presentation of these figures, and of the workers at the dam, Dovzhenko repeatedly shows his sensitiveness to compositional use of form.

* * *

Like sculpture in motion are these figures, with the rhythmic harmonies and oppositions of their muscular action. Again, the director attains a dynamic effect by showing the clouds moving in a direction contrary to that of the river. Symbols are to be discerned here, possibly, as well as in the successive pictures of explosions on the river bank and the turmoil of whirlpool rapids as indicating the pull of old currents against the new and the upheaval of the revolution. Sound is used sparingly in the picture, for the singing of the men at work, for brief interchanges of talk and for the noises of machines. There are special arrangements of tone poem passages for the climaxes.

The languid peasant refreshes his nose with the scent of a flower between his protests against a new day that is to be won only through suffering. Better his present slothful happiness, he holds. The villagers depart in a ragged procession, with no attempt at keeping step, singing a folk air. The relatives left behind stand in rows against the sky. Dovzhenko likes to keep his camera below the eye level. Thus does he focus upon his figures and keep accessories from intruding upon the attention.

Women standing upon the swinging platforms of the cranes, signaling to the engineman below, take on heroic guise. The men with their hammers are like so many subjects for Muenier, the Belgian sculptor of toil. In this toil there is no dejection; puzzlement, perhaps, but no hopelessness. In the scene following the son's reporting of his father the son's face is seen darkly at first, then a shaft of light comes through the night, as if from a great beacon, illumines his face for an instant before the scene changes.

E. C. S.

Annual Exhibition
The American Society of Miniature Painters
Until February 11th
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES
15 Vanderbilt Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Women Painters and Sculptors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CONTINUING until Feb. 5 at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is the forty-second annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. Strong is the decorative note in this show, with the subject often exerting an appeal above that of the quality of execution. Of first interest, then, are the works in which freshness and authority of expression are manifest.

In "Portrait of an Architect," by Mrs. Rosamond Bouvé, there is individuality of impact in the design, with a graceful and well-lighted rendering of the subject at work over his drawing board, against a background of Manhattan skyscrapers. Grape leaves and vines provide a pictorial setting in "The Arbor," by Miss Ellen Emmet Rand, for a double portrait of two staid young woman—a handsome and accomplished canvas. To Miss Minetta Good went the Eloise Egan prize for landscape, for a quarry scene that is marked by individuality in its color quality and in its handling of tree forms. The Olive Noble prize for figure composition went to Miss Grace Thorpe Gemberling for her study of two sullen young women projected against Coney Island nocturnal patterns, "Night Leisure." Miss Helen Young receives the Anna Hyatt Huntington prize for water color for her free fantasia, "Popocatepetl."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"King Penguin," by Gertrude K. Lathrop.

* * *

"Melina in Green," by Miss Fordyce MacRae, is a portrait and something more, for it is of large interest in its suppression of non-essential knickknacks and bric-a-brac for the sake of accenting a patrician hand and face. Enforced compositional and primitive feeling is in evidence in Miss Jane Dimond's "Decorative Panel," having a child and butterfly under a tree as a motif. All in ivory tonalities is "Iris," by Miss Estelle Manon Armstrong, recipient of the Eloise Egan prize for still-life.

To Mrs. Jessie Arms Botke was awarded the Marcia Brady Tucker prize for decorative painting, "Nest in the Jimson Weeds," with its well-drawn picture of geese in a tangle of natural growth, ornamented in the foreground by sunflowers and in the distance by a row of poplars. Other picturesque canvases include "Seaweed and Sea Horses," by Mrs. Marion Freeman Wakeman, a study in swirling movements; "On a Hamshire Hill," a well-made portrait of a house as seen through a screen of bare-branched trees, by Miss Marion Gray Traver; "Tumbling Glacier, Canadian Rockies," by Mrs. Marion Bold Allen, a sumptuous offsetting of fluted green ice masses against purple mountains; "Gorman's Fishing Place," by Mrs. Susette Keast, in which houses and sheds in Gloucester Harbor take on chromatic tints, a heightening, perhaps, of the original color indications. This picture received the association's medal as the best work of art in the show.

Miss Lydia F. Emmet shows a portrait, "Little Boy," which is exemplary in craftsmanship and taste, in the spontaneity of the model, and in the agreeable color scheme provided by the blue satin clothes, accented by the orange he holds. A welcome glint of humor got into "How Many Lumps," by Miss Olive Bigelow, with its sprightly hostess presiding at the tea table, and accomplished drawing animating the whole design.

Some of the best craftsmanship in the show is manifested in still-lifes, in Mrs. Ruth Segal's "Autumn Leaves," seen glowing from transmitted light and shining from the reflected illumination of a deep window; in Miss Dorothy Ochtman's "Gladiolas and Queen Anne's Lace," with its achievement of design and avoidance of overcrowding; in "Growth," by Miss Dorothy Mierisch, with its authoritative and fluent draftsmanship; in "Reflected Light," by Mrs. Josephine Gesner Raul, with its observant rendering of color refractions.

* * *

To Miss Gertrude K. Lathrop was awarded the Anna Hyatt Huntington prize for sculpture for her "King Penquin." The Margaret Cooper prize for portrait went to "Girl in Green," by Mrs. Gertrude Schweitzer. The Nanna Matthews Bryant prize in sculpture went to Miss Katherine Gregory for "Giraffe Andirons;" the Lindsey Morris Sterling prize for miniature to Miss Artemis Tavshanjian; the Edith Penman prize for flower painting to Miss Dora Lust for "Flowers;" the Kate T. Davidson prize for black-and-white to Miss Ruth Thomas for "Dunyasha."

E. C. S.

Is the Film Actor Obsolete?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS unlikely that the Russian practice of dispensing with professional actors in films, and using "types" instead, will spread to British and American cinema studios, in the opinion of Mr. Jack Hulbert, whose reputation on the musical comedy and revue stage has been considerably increased during the last year by his appearance in such films as "Sunshine Susie," "Jack's the Boy," "Love on Wheels" and "Happy Ever After."

This probably does not seem a very startling pronouncement. Of the hundreds of thousands of people who next week will see Miss Greta Garbo, Mr. Maurice Chevalier, Miss Jessie Matthews, Mr. Clark Gable and Ramon Novarro on the world's screens, doubtless very few will reflect that these romantic figures and their equally famous colleagues are in danger of disappearing forever out of cinema life—disappearing, moreover, without leaving any successors. Yet that is what many close observers of cinema tendencies think may actually happen.

* * *

But, though they are filled with admiration for the individual work of these players, such observers regard it not as a danger, but as a deliverance. They want the cinema to be cleared of all affiliation with the stage. That is one reason why the star player must go—he is a legacy from the theater. Another reason is that he—and especially she—is too expensive, putting the cost of making films up to fantastic heights, with the result that only such pictures as have obviously popular features about them are produced, because the producer must see some prospect of recovering his outlay.

Russia has to a large extent got rid of actors, and her films have achieved world-wide fame. Mr. E. G. Cousins, who is one of the chief English exponents of the anti-acting thesis, quotes with approval Pudovkin's method of obtaining a picture of a crowd of Mongols delightedly looking at a rich fur. Instead of, as in England or America, showing a crowd of "supers" simulating extravagant rejoicing, Pudovkin photographed a group of Mongol peasants overcome with joy at the performance of a Chinese conjuror. In the completed film the peasants seemed to be looking at the fur, while, of course, the conjuror did not appear. Mr. Cousins and those who agree with him think this method of using "types" in place of actors is capable of indefinite extension.

* * *

Mr. Hulbert is of the opinion that this theory breaks down as soon as it is applied to the task of telling an individual story. In "Jack's the Boy" the hero is a policeman. According to the Russian practice, one would employ a real policeman to take this part. But the hero has to sing comic songs, and dance up and down stairs, and it is unlikely that any ordinary policeman would be able to do these things.

Finally, the whole tendency of the modern cinema seems to be against the "type" system. Effects are "faked" in modern films far more than they used to be in the old ones, and faked effects demand faked emotions, which, in turn, demand actors. In a recent film Mr. William Freshman rode down a lane with a baby on the handles of his bicycle. Actually his cycle was stationary in the studio, his hair and scarf were blown about by a wind machine, and the scenery was superimposed. In circumstances like these (and they are rapidly becoming the normal circumstances of film life, where effects are cleverly imitated) there is obviously no room for genuine "naturalness." If this scene had been taken by Russian methods, it would have had to be done out-of-doors, in ordinary surroundings. But the drift in film production is toward studio work, in artificial surroundings. Mr. Hulbert would seem to be right in thinking that the actor is indispensable.

In New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HISSES and applause punctuate the presentation of "We, the People," a new play by Mr. Elmer Rice, produced by him at the Empire Theater beginning Jan. 21, 1933. Distinctly he has epitomized the troubles of the times, and for two acts dramatizes them in a picture of the disintegration of the Davis family under the stresses of unemployment, bank failures and general discouragement. Mr. Rice makes it clear that these people are supporters of the established order to start with, and against anything that is tinged with radicalism. As their resistance wears away they desperately clutch at the nearest means to their simplest needs of warmth, food and affection. The son of the family innocently becomes involved with the law, turns agitator after completing a sentence at reform school, is accused of homicide and is railroaded to execution largely because his radical utterances are used to discredit him. The final act of this play of many scenes centers in a meeting of protest against the youth's treatment, and turns the play into a polemic. One need not subscribe to the violence of Mr. Rice's protests while acknowledging that this period, like any other time of stress, must answer the questioning of those who are victims of circumstances over which they have no control, who question the right of any individual to have enough for the needs of a hundred like himself, while another hundred of his fellow men go hungry. As his own producer, Mr. Rice chooses to abandon the play form after the second act for the more direct approach of the platform presentation of his play personages as speakers at a public meeting of challenge to the educational, financial, political, racial and economic structure of the established order. The cast includes Miss Eleanor Phelps, Mr. Ralph Theadore, Mr. Blaine Codner and Mr. William Ingersoll.

Recently shown at International House under the auspices of the Japanese Christian Association was a historical film, "Twenty-six Martyrs of Japan," produced by D. M. Hirayama and directed by T. Ikeda. The picture represents the introduction of Christianity into Japan in the sixteenth century, and depicts the samaritanism and sufferings of these pioneering missionaries and their converts when the dictator is turned against them by scheming politicians. An earthquake, and a typhoon that drives an armed Spanish ship ashore, seem to confirm their assertions to one in whom medieval superstitious beliefs linger. Titles in English make the action always intelligible. The picture was made as a silent film, a musical accompaniment and an occasional explanatory speech being added. Cinema methods prevail throughout, with the action carried on in swift pictorial guise that never lingers overlong over an episode, apart from a tearful child who is introduced, seemingly, for Occidental appeal. No one else cries in the picture, however keen his sufferings.

The period offers opportunity for introducing classic dances in the fête scenes, and the expected picturesqueness of cherry-blossom time is well presented. Uncommonly believable is the dueling scene in which a bandit who has decided to reform and follow the Christians defeats singlehanded the simultaneous attack of three ruffians. The director shows a marked feeling for rhythmic composition, which he may owe as much to long familiarity with the prints of Hokusai and Hiroshige as he does to study of the better efforts of Hollywood. He realized too seldom the possibilities of making smooth pictorial transitions between scenes apparently not having had opportunity to see the best work of this sort. The picture is stirring in its prevailing spirit of devoutness and sincerity. The cast is headed by Kaichi Yamamoto, Naoe Fushimi, S. Onouye and C. Kataoka.

The State of Opera in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OPERA has taken a good bounce upward here, after precipitately falling and striking bottom. As a consequence, perhaps, of its sudden plunge and heavy drop, it has got shaken into an activity and a vitality it has scarcely known before in a long time. The Metropolitan Opera Association, to begin with, has been doing proudly because of the unusual exertions of the men and women of its musical personnel. A troupe that under the standards of the twenties would hold but a fair rating has supplied to owners, subscribers and patrons generally a lively and interesting winter. Without stars, we may say, or at any rate without performers of extraordinary acclaim, the management is making a brilliant winter's record; and without costly production of new works, either.

Under the encouragement of such an example of success, a project known as the Cosmopolitan Opera Association, directed by Mr. Max Rabinoff, has gone ahead; and now a plan called the Guild of American Festivals is launched, for the stimulation of opera and of choral and orchestral performance throughout the United States. Both the Cosmopolitan Opera and the Guild of Festivals are embarked on a campaign to increase employment among musicians. Mr. Rabinoff entertains the purpose of organizing a company that will give opera at popular prices. He designs having his singers and his players practice through the coming summer at the quarters in Stony Point-on-the-Hudson which he built some years ago for the institution of an opera center. He has a considerable membership enrolled, which is said to be constantly growing. He lately called his supporters and their friends out to a concert in Madison Square Garden, the audience numbering something like 9000, by unofficial count.

So wherever else dramatic song may have broken down, it has stood up pretty well in New York. From a local viewpoint that is doubtless important, but no less important, probably, from a national one. A small nucleus of American listeners has brought the cause of Verdi, Wagner and Gounod through victoriously. They have saved the day in the United States for "Aida," "Tristan" and "Faust" when things looked critical.

Does not the outcome prove that the Metropolitan Opera is a possession for the town, to be highly regarded and permanently retained? Someone, while granting that the Metropolitan has for a time burst out into fresh and revived glory, may object that it is old-fashioned in its methods and moreover is non-native in its outlook. These would seem like serious counts, but that they have stood to the charge of all opera organizations that ever existed and are likely to stand to that of all that will ever come into existence. For opera is a classic matter, concerned with known, approved and accepted materials. It is also the product of special soils. It can be called international and universal from now till the end, but it will continue to be an expression of the country where it originates, whether Italy, Germany or France. Wherever transplanted and how muchsoever translated, it remains Italian, German or French, as the case may be. Aida will utter her complaint to the Nile Italian-style, Isolde will lament for Tristan German-style, and Marguerite will meditate upon her jewels French-style, as long as sopranos sing with artistic truth.

Boston Symphony

Ready for new conquests, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky returned from his midwinter fortnight of quiescence to direct the fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 27-28. He was greeted warmly by the Friday afternoon audience. The welcome was justified, for certainly the orchestra plays under his baton as under no other, and his programs are almost invariably full of substance and engagingly put together. Witness the list on this occasion: Mozart, "Eine Kleine Nacht Musik"; Sibelius, Symphony No. 5, in E flat major; Delius, "Brigg Fair"; Moussorgsky-Ravel, "Pictures at an Exhibition." From Mozart to Sibelius, you might think, is quite a leap; yet it is an easy one, for these composers have in common the qualities of simplicity and transparency. There is musical kinship between Sibelius and Delius; and Moussorgsky, sharing a folk quality with both of them, has been dressed up by Ravel in this composition to bring festivities to a prismatic conclusion.

The Mozart was a delight, lucid, supple and deft. The symphony, continuing the Sibelius series which, it is hoped, will close in the spring with the new Eighth, was due for revival in any case, since it had not been heard at Symphony Hall for five years. Again it stirred admiration for the mastery with which it makes compelling music from unpromising material. The performance brought clearly to attention, too, the subtlety of rhythm and accent and phrasing with which the voices are deployed and contrasted. In unimaginative performance, we fancy, this score would seem hopelessly dull; chiefly a monotonous drone of solo or choir chants against a sullen background. Galvanized by a conductor of genius, it is revealed as a glowing tapestry of changing shapes, formed by a master workman who disdains display. The crescendo of the final pages, though less theatrical than that of the Finale of the Second Symphony, will perhaps be longer effective. In detail and in architectural conception, the performance was superb.

L. A. S.

The Art of Paul Tchelitchew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

DRAWINGS by the Russian artist, M. Paul Tchelitchew, on view at the Crillon Galleries, strike a note in the contemporary European art activity that would indicate abandonment of caprice and a return to the main stream of fundamental art knowledge that has nurtured so many masters.

Tchelitchew is not afraid that he may lose his individuality if he studies art movements of the past. Older cultures have fascinated him. He knows the Chaldean, the pre-Hellenic, the Byzantine, the Renaissance; and the influence of Piazzetta, Pietro Cossa and Piero della Francesca is as marked in his study background as that of Picasso and Rouault. But M. Tchelitchew is not an eclectic. That he has studied deeply is obvious, but he has a personality of his own that transcends the unavoidable influences of the foundation years. He has, also, what is so essential to art success, imagination, intelligence and a sense of form.

* * *

Drawings by this serious young contemporary have a sobering effect. They bring one back to a realization that to become a fine artist a man must have structural knowledge apart from the merely linear or color geometry so familiar in the modern puzzle picture. In M. Tchelitchew's art there is no artificial spice. He gains his effects through interest in bodies, sometimes in violent movement, sometimes resting. Behind his pencil or pen stroke there is definite purpose, and genuine feeling. He runs the gamut of human emotions from that of the mother sorrowing over her fallen offspring to that of young singers lifting their voices in choral unison.

One notes interesting changes in M. Tchelitchew's work as he tackles subject matter of different tempos. Sometimes he is more sculptor than painter, modeling his forms. Sometimes he is wholly the painter. Of the former type of work is a remarkable composition of apparent irrelevancies—the back and the front of heads, a Pierrot and a suit of armor. All forms are modeled as it were in the round, and so admirable are the intrinsic qualities of the drawing that the seemingly inconsistent pictorial elements hold logical appeal. This, indeed, is the high magic of art. A lesser man would have played upon the incongruous to yield startling novelty, and tried through the bizarre to challenge attention.

* * *

With the exception of a few drawings such as the one just mentioned, the majority of the Tchelitchew studies are suggestions for further development, notes from an artist's sketch book. On one sheet of paper M. Tchelitchew has sketched rapidly with his pen figures in various active positions, studying the unity of body movements. Here, again, he differs from many of the younger generation, as he is interested in the full surge of movement rather than in parts, compositional or anatomical. If he draws a street loafer, lounging by a wall, he brings to his figure the sense of relaxed muscles and slouching gait. Extremely fond of circus figures, he brings to many of his compositions the taut, curving movements of bodies that fly through the air, or prepare for various acrobatic acts.

Sometimes M. Tchelitchew yields entirely to the mood of the painter, as in his light and shadow composition of three young women under a tree. The soft, painterlike quality of the handling is quite different from that of the two heads, the Pierrot and the suit of armor. The artist is under another mood spell, and yields himself to it. This he can do with ease because, behind temperament, he possesses the tools of knowledge.

One of the most interesting of the compositions is that of a muscular nude back, with strong curving potentiality of action. The muscles, at first glance, seem to stand out as in an anatomical study. A second glance, however, reveals that the movement of each muscle is developed from the movement of smaller figures which, in the aggregate, build the torso. To follow out such movement with other figures also in movement is, in itself, a remarkable display of fundamental knowledge.

Quite obviously M. Tchelitchew is drawing to please himself, not the public. It is highly improbable that any of the drawings now shown were produced with the thought of exhibiting. They are too intimate, too fecund, too much part of the man himself and, in consequence, they will doubtless be understood and appreciated by men of art rather than by the chance visitor.

D. G.

The Modern Art Prize of $100, for the picture in the Michigan Artists' Show "best exemplifying modern tendencies in art," has been awarded to Mr. Reginald O. Bennett's "The Ridge-Runner." The show continues at the Detroit Institute of Arts until Jan. 31.

FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE MONITOR

Invest in Better English for only $5

A Clever First-Aid for Busy Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for pre-ced'ence; "program" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?

GRACE M. MILLER
1341 Beacon St., Boston

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the master-key to character, capacity and success in business and in society.

FREE INSPECTION

FORM A MILLER CLUB AMONG YOUR FRIENDS

There are profitable, entertaining Miller Study Clubs all over the U. S. and as far as Alaska and Hawaii. Very few club rooms on "quantity" orders.

WANTED Representatives everywhere to organize classes in clubs, stores, factories and independently. Teachers and representatives should ask for circular "How to Conduct a Money-Making Study Class." Club Rates.

Miller System of Correct English
Room 703, 1341 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Please send for my inspections Parts 1 and 2 of your 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH. If I decide to keep the course I will send five dollars (the full cost) and receive Parts 3, 4, 5 and the SELF-CORRECTING KEY. Otherwise I will return the lessons within five days. Cash with orders from outside the United States.

Name .....
Address .....

ORAL CLASSES in Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and many other cities—Inquire.

BOSTONIANS!! TWO FREE LESSONS

FEB. 2—THURS. EVE. AT 8—30 HUNTINGTON AVE.
FEB. 3—FRI. MORN. AT 11, HOTEL VICTORIA, 271 DARTMOUTH ST. } Both at COPLEY STATION

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Low Prices at the Tyler Sale

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
New York

WITH furniture covering only one-fifth of the 1300 items listed for the five-session sale of the Charles H. Tyler collection, it is evident that his attention was given mainly to other things than woodwork. This will surprise many who had known of him as the possessor of the finest group of American seventeenth century joinery individually held.

Excepting Oriental rugs, it would be difficult to name a class of material for home use and adornment that does not appear here in quantities that far exceed the possible use of even one who maintained three homes, as Mr. Tyler did. It should be noticed, however, that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts had first taken whatever it desired, and that this is the remainder, in some cases passed because duplicating their earlier acquisitions.

The generosity that resulted in that admirable gift is gratefully recognized. It constitutes, I believe, the richest of its kind in America, unless that of J. Pierpont Morgan to the Wadsworth Athenæum should be rated higher. Such eminence in beneficence excites public interest in the man's tastes and habits as a buyer. It is those that are revealed in part by this sale.

Now he appears as a not overdiscerning purchaser of American and European glass of the past two centuries, late pewter from the same sources, 50 French bronzes of around 1860, quantities of good early Staffordshire ware, much late Georgian silverware, as well as articles commonly counted more desirable.

Most of the bronzes are by the French sculptor Pierre Jules Mêne, 1810-1880. Mr. Tyler's fondness for all domestic animals—horses, fine cattle and dogs in particular—is said to account in part for the great number of statuettes having these as subjects, which are found here in china, earthenware, bronze and silver.

His widely inclusive taste led to such acquisitions as six dozen Queen's Ware Staffordshire, plates decorated in hand-colored transfer; also to the appearance of thirteen one dozen lots of Rockingham porcelain plates, richly ornamented in cobalt, gold and colors. The latter sold at low figures of $25 to $35 per lot. There was also Oriental procelain tableware in somewhat lesser quantity and numerous services for dinner, dessert or tea of early Royal Worcester, Wedgwood, and unknown makers. Some of the fine Staffordshire tea sets brought very little, as 29 pieces of pink luster went for $32.50; a Bristol purple luster tea and coffee service of 26 pieces $35; a decorated pink luster and blue tea service, of 15 pieces, $22.50.

For a number of years Mr. Tyler was extremely active as a buyer, his ample means allowing him to obtain, apparently, whatever he desired. The Staffordshire figures as pictured on this page last week are examples from many more which he is said to have bought almost wholly from American sources. Those who wish to refer to last week's picture may learn that the following prices were obtained for the pieces shown there:

In the top row are two figures of ducks, forming bonbon dishes about 7 inches long. These sold for $45. The center group of a cow and dog stands 8 inches high and brought $60; the pair of figures on either side of the center group, $42.50. In the lower level the two end figures brought $15, one having a broken arm; the center one, by Wedgwood, $20, while the remaining pair went for $40 each. These are all considered low figures for Ralph Wood items.

A considerable quantity of the earthenware known as Rockingham, decorated with mottled brown glaze, included much that bore the Bennington stamp. Some of these pieces are shown in the adjoining cut, the following prices which they went for:

In the top row, a pair of jugs brought $5 each and a pair of coachman bottles $10 each. The pair of dogs on the next level brought $7.50 each; the lion statuette $90. At the bottom, a pair of book-shaped containers went for $10 each and a poodle carrying a basket in its mouth, $150. Among other Bennington articles were cow-shaped creamers at $15 and a stag which reached the top price in this group—$550.

One of the surprises of the second session of the sale was the low level at which sixteenth and seventeenth century bellarmines and jugs were bought, $1.67 to $10 being the range for about 20 long-beard jugs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was also much surprise at the low figures for eighteenth century delft, blue and white and polychromed faïence plaques. This heavy eighteenth century ware was mostly boldly decorated in cobalt and lighter blues, but in some cases was further embellished with orange, red and purple. Even these last-mentioned items brought from $3.50 to $7.50 each, while most of those in the blue and white class sold for $5 each.

Although these comments are based on the results of little more than half the sale, it seems apparent that this is a buyers' market, and that those who have money to spend with discretion nowadays may find abundant opportunities that are likely to show handsome gain in price value later on. This being true, it must be a poor time for the seller, and it would be well for everyone who can possibly do so to hold on to their property of this sort rather than to offer it now.

By Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Transfer-decorated pitchers and bowls were conspicuous among the Staffordshire ware at the Charles H. Tyler sale this week. Some representative items shown above brought the following prices: Pink Liverpool luster pitcher, No. 465, with naval victory decorations, $50; Liverpool bowl, No. 466, decorated with naval pictures and patriotic portraits, $125; Sunderland purple luster pitcher, No. 467, transfer-decorated with portrait of Lord Nelson and other details, $17.50; another Sunderland purple luster pitcher, No. 468, nine inches high, which brought $20; a bowl, 12¼ inches in diameter, No. 469, with arms of a Manchester Order of Odd Fellows, mariners' arms and other decorations, $60. The last item, No. 470, is a Sunderland pitcher bearing a transfer decoration of a frigate, a bridge over the Wear and a verse on Masonry; it brought $35

Representative examples of Bennington brown glazed ware included in the Tyler sale were the above objects. In the top row a pair of jugs brought $10 and a pair of bottles $25. In the next row a lion at the center sold for $90 and the pair of dogs, 11 inches high, for $15. At bottom, the two books brought $20 and the poodle $150

Three examples of English stoneware included in the Charles H. Tyler sale. The Fulham brown stoneware jug, 21 inches high, at the left, bears the arms of George III and a miscellany of stamped ornaments in relief. It sold for $15. In the center is one of a pair of brown glazed stoneware lions, 24 inches high, which sold for $50. At the right is a brown glazed stoneware bellarmine which brought $10

Washable Wall Coverings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a long way from the first oilcloths to the attractive metalline brocades now designed for wall coverings, but the new types of oilcloth are still impervious to moisture and grease stains. Besides being easily cleaned with a damp cloth, they are surfaced in fade-proof colors. Unlike wall paper or plaster, these textile wall coverings do not crack, peel or blister.

The new finishes and patterns are really as artistic as could be desired. One of the objections to earlier styles in oilcloth was that the shiny finish made it instantly recognizable as such. This first texture was the reason why oilcloth was also called "enamel cloth," a sort that is still practical for both bathrooms and kitchens, especially in the new designs. The "flat finish" and the metalline brocades are what make this washable wall covering now welcome in halls, dining, living, sun and bed rooms.

Both the silver and brocade effects create a luxurious atmosphere that makes them best suited for hanging in rather spacious formal rooms furnished in the French, Georgian or Victorian styles. Even more than wall paper, these metallines duplicate brocades originally used in fabric-paneled rooms. To be successful, therefore, careful restraint is needed.

"Working over" some of these textiles is another opportunity for distinctive walls in the home. Both the metallic and flat finish are susceptible to varied and interesting treatments. The decorator can paint, stencil or stipple upon them just as if the wall was canvas covered.

Other practical considerations concern cost and the feasibility of doing over walls originally treated otherwise. One type of new oilcloth comes in rolls equal to four eight-yard single rolls of wall paper. The labor cost should not be greater than other wall hangings, while the original cost for the fabric may be more. The initial outlay is wisely balanced against greater durability and permanence. Most home decorators now consider "the long pull" in budgeting any quality expenditure.

An Exhibit of Persian Arts

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

MUCH that is rare and exotic enters into the accustomed artistic pabulum of those who dwell in great cities and penetrate the cosmopolitanism of the life in which they are caught up. To them expositions very often appear only as new groupings of familiar objects, as compendiums of those huge documents which the city unrolls each day along her shopping thoroughfares.

This comment, however, could not apply to the collection of Persian manuscripts, miniature paintings, textiles, rugs, ceramics and lacquer work, which have been brought together at the Vose Galleries by Dr. Ali-Kuli Khan, internationally known as a connoisseur of Persian culture and as a collector of his country's art. Rather does it seem like a gateway into a particular conception of beauty. And, indeed, the Persians did interpret life in a special way, and because their art is a statement of that interpretation, it is of importance both as an objectified idea about beauty and as a symbolic transcription of their cosmic beliefs.

Suggestions for Home Ornament

To the decorator, both professional and amateur, the primary appeal is æsthetic. Dr. Khan's collection offers an admirable opportunity for the selection and purchase of single objects to serve as color themes in the decoration of rooms.

We may visualize an empty apartment with neutral walls and begin by hanging on one of those in the living-room a brocade of the fifteenth, sixteenth or seventeenth century, for the collection includes 50 from the period of Shah Abbas (1582-1628). As our first choice we will consider one which has an old-gold center filled with the so-called palm-leaf design, a motif that is in reality a rendering of the cypress. It is in pink and blue, varied by small regularly spaced bunches of flowers which add pale green to the harmony, the whole framed-in by a strong, bright blue border of silk set off by small pink flowers.

Here we find offered to the decorative scheme, gold and its variations into yellow, orange, brown and beige, with both dark and light blue and pastel green and pink as accent notes, all to be incorporated into hangings, upholstery, lamps and ornaments. It suggests copper and brass vessels, blue velvet hangings, pottery shot with blended colors of pink roses and chrysanthemums.

This for a Modernist Scheme

Another brocade outlines its gold cypress leaves with black and frames the design in a gorgeous pink-red. This might well furnish the jumping-off idea for a smart modernistic library, some of whose deep chairs would be upholstered in black moiré, at whose windows would hang old-gold curtains, and from out whose shadows vibrant notes of ruby would leap from glass, from cushions, from book-bindings and from some luminous painting.

Another idea is presented by a pair of small painted doors, taken from a Persian palace of long ago. These might be hinged together into a two-fold screen. Their peacock-colored ground, animated by brilliant Persian roses within gold-delineated panels, would supply an exciting theme for a dining-room, on whose table gold-encrusted porcelain and blue-green glass might gleam against a background of lustrous damask.

The wood-blocked and hand-painted cottons are bolder than the tapestries in color and design, and offer themes for gayer and less recondite decorations. A seventeenth century chain-stitch embroidery from Ispahan has much of the gayety of the hand-blocked cottons and could be beautifully harmonized, for instance, with great dishes of fruit.

A Rug to Motivate an Interior

Distinguished and unique are the colors tied together in an eighteenth century rug. Its ground tone is amethyst, contrasted by a turquoise center and by set figures in aubergine and gold. In its pattern are blended, in a manner of great interest to the antiquarian, the floral designs which were Persia's contribution to art, and the Chinese geometrics. The knots, therefore, which tied into unity these diverse national motifs, wrote tersely a long chapter about migrations and geographical occupations. But it is our function to return to the decorator's métier and to suggest this rug as the theme for an exquisite drawing room, carried out, not too literally, in one of the French period styles, voluminous with pastel taffetas and shining with bronze-gilt and marquetry.

Derived From Pictured Manuscripts

It is of rugs that the average Occidental thinks first when the Persian crafts are mentioned. Dr. Khan, however, considers them a minor phase of his country's æsthetic expression. The national art, he told the present writer, derives from the marvelous illuminated manuscripts and incredibly delicate miniature paintings, which are that art's high-water mark.

This statement is immediately convincing. The patterned textiles, the enamels and lacquer work, all have an elegance and precision, a positiveness achieved without violence, which recall the brilliant but meticulously ordered illuminated page. This conception will assist the decorator in working out her themes. Rooms thus built up should be jewel-like, composed of groupings of luminous color held together by well-articulated settings. The idea can be studied in the priceless books in Dr. Khan's collection, which includes a Koran 500 years old.

Such items as inlaid open-book rests, lacquered boxes and mirror cases of great antiquity are so sumptuous as to offer to any table or cabinet where one is placed, a character of high distinction. This is true also of the pottery, very national in its character, some of it glass-glazed and as heavy as stoneware, some of it tin-glazed and lustered in the manner eventually carried into Europe by the Moors. There are also tin-enameled and lustered tiles of the twelfth century, taken from shrines.

This writer commented on the use in many decorations of animal and human figures, and Dr. Khan explained that Persian was the only Muhammadan art which has consistently countenanced the use of figure portrayal. He also called attention to the fact that physiognomies introduced into decorations otherwise purely Persian, are usually Chinese in character, showing the slanted eye, which is explained by the fact that it was the Chinese who taught figure representation to the Persians, who continued to draw as their masters had indicated.

Medieval Art, Modern Manner

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

DURING the annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, continuing until Feb. 5 at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, there is being shown "The Pilgrim Spirit," an illumination upon vellum designed and executed by Mrs. da Loria Norman. It consists of two great leaves mounted as in a book, containing on one side Calvin Coolidge's address at the opening of the Pilgrim Tercentenary at Plymouth, Mass., in 1920, and on the other John Robinson's farewell address to the Pilgrims in England in 1620.

The Coolidge address, occupying the left page, is in two columns, the text being comparable in beauty with the work of the medieval illuminators of the days before the introduction of printing into Europe. Each letter being individually made with pen and ink, it has a character of its own while conforming in family resemblance to the other letters. Paragraphs are set off by an introductory illumination and an initial word or two. At the top, bottom and left of the page is a broad band consisting of pictorial, symbolical and decorative details in colors, all woven into a general impression of flame, wave and flight motifs, with the vinelike articulation of gold design flowing through the whole.

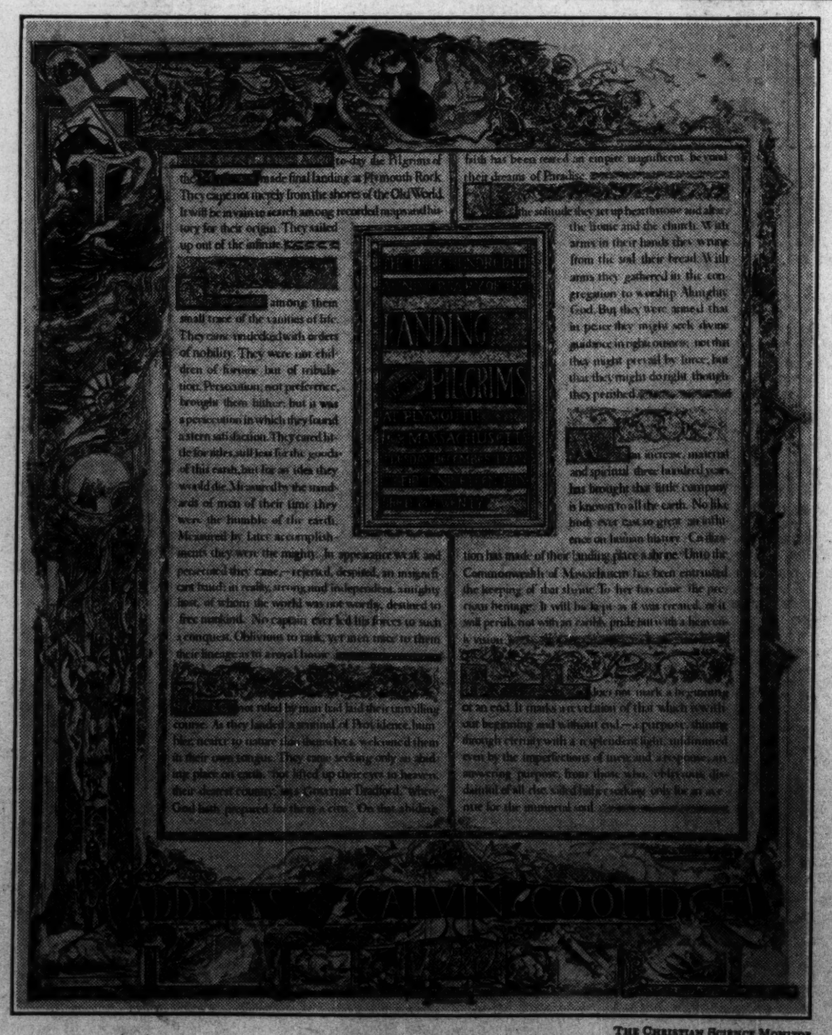
Often this gold is embossed, as in the central inscription panel, with the black background providing brilliant contrast of setting. Into the borders of both pages the artist has introduced miniature pictures, those surrounding the Robinson text being symbolical of the implications of his message, which was to the effect that he believed "the Lord had more Truth and Light yet to break forth out of his Holy Word."

At the top is an open Bible set off against a flag and adorned with the motto: "He will graciously prosper our endeavors." On either side of the page are pictorial symbols indicating man's rise out of mortality into spiritual life as material beliefs are discarded. Ever upward leads this vision. A great eagle spreads his wings at the top beside symbols of new world abundance.

The Mayflower is a dominant pictorial note on the Coolidge page, together with miniature maps, the State Seal of Massachusetts, an Indian brave, an airplane as indicative of new modes of ocean travel, many decorative sea creatures, and a group of Pilgrims kneeling in thankful prayer when they landed on Plymouth Rock.

Mrs. Norman's artistic career has kept her in the United States in recent years, after a considerable professional period in England. Her accomplishments, besides illuminated books and vellums, include mural paintings, frescoes, water colors and needlework, mostly done on commission.

E. C. SHERBURNE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Words written in 1620 by John Robinson of the Mayflower company, and words spoken in 1920 at Plymouth, Mass., by Calvin Coolidge, have been inscribed on vellum, illuminated with colors and gold and embellished with symbolic designs by Mrs. daLoria Norman

Philatelists!! Here You Are!!!
I stock all the best known stamp catalogues, Gibbons, and Rapkin's Stamp Albums, and accessories. For the use of the Junior I have a wide range in packets and sets of stamps, etc. If India, Uganda, Egypt, Union of South Africa, etc., can order from me. Why not YOU!!!
R. H. TWEEDALE of The Bijou Stamp Shop
29 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate
Yorks, England

Announcing the
WESTINGHOUSE
Portable
AIR CONDITIONER
Washes 200 cubic feet of air per minute. Evaporates up to one quart per hour. Three gallon water reservoir. Consumes no more electric current than an ordinary lamp. Attractive modernistic design.
A Distinct Advance Over the Ordinary Portable Humidifier
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT COMPANY
476 Stuart Street, Boston Phone KENmore 3552

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Display every photograph on your walls
No Hammer Needed
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points. 3 sizes. Won't mar wall paper
10¢ Packets everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

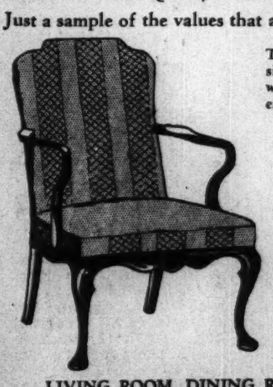
NALLY WARE
UNBREAKABLE
Cups, Saucers, Children's Mugs, Plates, Baby Plates, Jugs, Basins, etc., and Fancy Goods in Artistic Colours
MADE IN AUSTRALIA
Sole Manufacturers NALLY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: 89 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Tel. COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

BETTER BUY THE BEST
B·A·L·M PAINT
British Australian Lead Manufacturers Pty. Ltd
CABARITA SYDNEY

"UNITED"
AUSTRALIA'S HIGH GRADE PAINT
Australasian United Paint Co. Ltd
MELBOURNE·SYDNEY·ADELAIDE

LOOK
for Furniture and Rugs
ALL YOU WISH, BUT SHOP
Established 1896
Peck & Hills FURNITURE COMPANY
Before You Buy
Especially during our Mid-Winter Clearance Sale. All Guaranteed Furniture of Quality and Distinction at REDUCED Prices.
Just a sample of the values that await you:



This large, comfortable Occasional Chair, all hardwood frame, with solid mahogany arms, covered in the new small figures.
Formerly $31.50
NOW
16.75
Several other types to select from, from $9.75 up
½ Usual Price
LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM AND OCCASIONAL PIECES, all reduced
FREE Delivery Parking Taxi Service from Down Town
You may PAY CASH, OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT or use our DIVIDED PAYMENT PLAN and enjoy your Furniture and Rugs while paying for them.
WHOLESALERS for 36 Years—Now Selling Direct to You
4 Points of Saving On Every Purchase
1. Low Rent.
2. No Show Window Expense.
3. 36 Years' Wholesale Experience.
4. Nation-Wide Buying Power.
Peck & Hills FURNITURE COMPANY
127 CLARENDON ST. BOSTON
A few steps from Boylston St.
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled
Kenmore 7680
New York City, 474 Fourth Ave.; Jersey City, 150 Bay St.; Philadelphia, 642 N. Broad St.; Chicago, Wabash and 14th St.; Birmingham, 831 N. 19th St.; Houston, 1901 Commerce Ave.; Dallas, 2300 S. Harwood; Denver, Wazee and 19th St.

THE HOME FORUM

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

I WONDERED what the parcel could be. Christmas was past. I had ordered nothing, expected nothing. The cancellation stamp, reading "Evergreen, N. Y.," meant nothing. Rarer, to one who lives over the border, rarer even than an unannounced gift, was the fact that Customs, the vampires at the gates, had levied no duty, although their beakmarks were upon the package.

"Won't be worth much, then," said the postman when I mentioned this.

His delivery had interrupted me in a difficult passage of an essay, on Distinctive Canadian Art, I think it was. My knife cut the string rather savagely and out of the misshapen bundle fell a dozen fattish notebooks—old, weather-stained, varicolored notebooks. They looked as if they had been intimate with fields and swamps and hip-pockets.

The writing in them was unfamiliar, yet not totally. It recalled somebody I could not place. It was anything but graceful writing—nothing of wax-model Spencer about it. Rather it had a cross-country look, but with lots of character, which after all is the original term. Almost the first item to catch my eye was a bit of verse—

Oh, passing pleasant would it seem
To course as blithe as Sorley Stream;
It winks and chuckles as it goes
For running water has no woes.

An, nappy, nappy, would it be
To stand as open as a tree,
To feel the cool long-traveled air
And sup upon night's starry fare.

I turned the page, but that was all there was of it, just the little lyric sigh for a simplicity which the writer, whoever he was, would doubtless have disliked heartily, after the first few minutes, if he could have accomplished it. The verse was clearly original, for a word or two had been amended, and the name of Sorley Stream stirred some faintest vibration of recognition, as the handwriting had done; but I still could not place it.

On the next page I read: "Ojibway means to roast till puckered up." I dropped that book quickly and took up the next.

⁂

This opened to a long passage, beginning: "A bird's-eye view of this place would disclose nothing remarkable, nothing except things of a perennial interest—a wide, undulating woodland cresting in places to heights still black and shaggy with a trade-forgotten forest, with here and there a lake. The bird, if traveled, might recognize the railroad station, the Sorley Road, the village, our lane between the spruces, and this old stone house where, as far as intruders are concerned, the Golden Fleece might have been hidden in perfect safety. But should the fowl alight, he would be pleasantly astonished, for we could offer him that present-day rarity, a freedom from bewilderment. The population of Evergreen is sixty-five, and happily disseminated about the landscape. We have no Main Street, no movie house, no traffic cop, no traffic. Merriman's store, the church, the school, the library, the Inn group themselves about the Square, where Founder's Spring still runs pure, winter and summer. But it is a civilization a man can get out of easily, even if he cannot get out of himself. All the magnitudes hereabout are God-made, and the workmanship is readily recognized without His having to put His name on each piece. . . .

In addition to the handscript, the haunt of Sorley Stream, a new memory stirred; the sound of this man's voice, this combination of whim and scorn and affection for the earth about him. Where had I heard it? The fingers of my memory groped but touched nothing. Then, as I laid the book down, I saw written under the cover:

"If found, please return to
N. Pumble,
Evergreen, N. Y."

N. Pumble! Nicholas Pumble! Of course!

The ridiculous boy with the wide-set blue eyes.

Moony.

That was what we had called him at college, twenty-five years ago. An inadequate name at that. We hadn't even bothered to hunt up a label to express his mooniness, moodiness, his occasional drawn sword of comment, his contemptuous silence during persecution. We simply let it go at Moony.

⁂

He had only lasted a year. He didn't fit into that jig-saw puzzle. He was not made to be stamped out into a special shape with a piece of a pretty picture on his surface. I hardly knew him, but I knew him better than most. I was younger then, unskilled at penetrating the outer form of those who wore no familiar label; and when wisps of steam or a gleam of lava indicated the fires of rebellion borne around in the breast of this walking crater, I laughed at them with the rest. He in turn lacked the oil of experience which greases the way of wiser folk. His manner was as knobby as a deformed oak. He dreamed when concerted excitement was the demand. He derided the scared sanction we allowed to a noisy majority.

As well hope to lasso the moon. Serene, sharp-pointed, retiring, immersed in his own space, he would have baffled me if I had attempted to hunt him down. I didn't. Only toward the end of the freshman year did I feel the pique of his personality. Only the last day was I able to do him some trifling service. We had a short talk, interrupted by the boisterous farewells of my friends during which Moony sat withdrawn and silent.

"Well, Moony," I remember saying, "how're you going to spend the vacation?"

"By vacating." He gave his slight enigmatic smile. "I'm going to vacate these premises, forever."

"Why, that's a pity."

"Do you think so? No. I've got to move—back into myself. It's where I belong."

"I didn't know you'd left yourself," I mentioned. If there was one person who had maintained a stark individuality through the long transmuting eroding freshman months, it was Moony.

"You couldn't know," he replied, somewhat cryptically. "It's been quite an excursion I've made. I'm glad I kept the return ticket."

"I'm sorry I didn't get to know," I said, genuinely sorry for the moment. "What are you going to do?"

Perhaps some last moment regret at leaving the beautiful campus, the crowded hours, the joyous if unthinking fellows, induced him to picture the place he was going back to. He spoke of Evergreen, N. Y., as of a sort of heaven which he must win and make his own. He pictured the prodigality of its beauty, its luxuries—storms and silence and animals and simple folk. As I was packing for an effete house-party at the shore, I felt a complete lack of envy.

"But, Moony, what are you going to do?"

"Live." It is hard to convey the deep excitement of his voice as he uttered that monosyllable. He was at the farthest remove from being smart, boastful, sententious. I had one glimpse of Nicholas Pumble. My roommate chose that moment to cascade into the room, and Moony rose.

"When you're back and settled in yourself, let me hear, will you?" I asked.

"Perhaps."

⁂

I never did hear and am ashamed to say never made an effort to. You realize how college is, and the years after. And now I looked at the notebooks in my lap with their provocative, unsatisfying pages. I must hear at once, must make amends, and at once dispatched a note to N. Pumble, Evergreen, N. Y.

Day by day, I waited eagerly, only to have my envelope back unopened, with a note penciled on the back saying: "N. Pumble left no forwarding address."

That was five years ago. Today I have decided that the man who was Nicholas Pumble shall be kept between the covers of a dozen notebooks no longer. There are friends waiting for him, a scattering of men and women who perhaps might stroll congenially with him in his "trade-forgotten" woods of Evergreen, or share his delicious capacity for idleness, or join him zestfully on his strong-winged forays against folly. I can promise these friends no itinerary. He sent me notes, not the finished voyage. Perhaps he is pursuing a completion of these hintings elsewhere. But even a small window can admit much light.

I shall round off this slight introduction with a few lines of verse to which he has given no title:

I would no more of spring's full-handedness;
I have climbed her stair of song to swift delight,
And throbbed with summer through the hum of night;
My arms are heaped with every joy and stress.

So now, gray autumn, send desireless hours,
Make dawn reluctant, and veil in the days
With early dusk on hills where no herds graze,
And hurrying wings forsake the place of flowers.

And if you would be kindest, bring me soon
Still nights of snow with nothing wild a-stir,
And at my door, this sign—a laden fir
Holding her whiteness to the winter noon.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

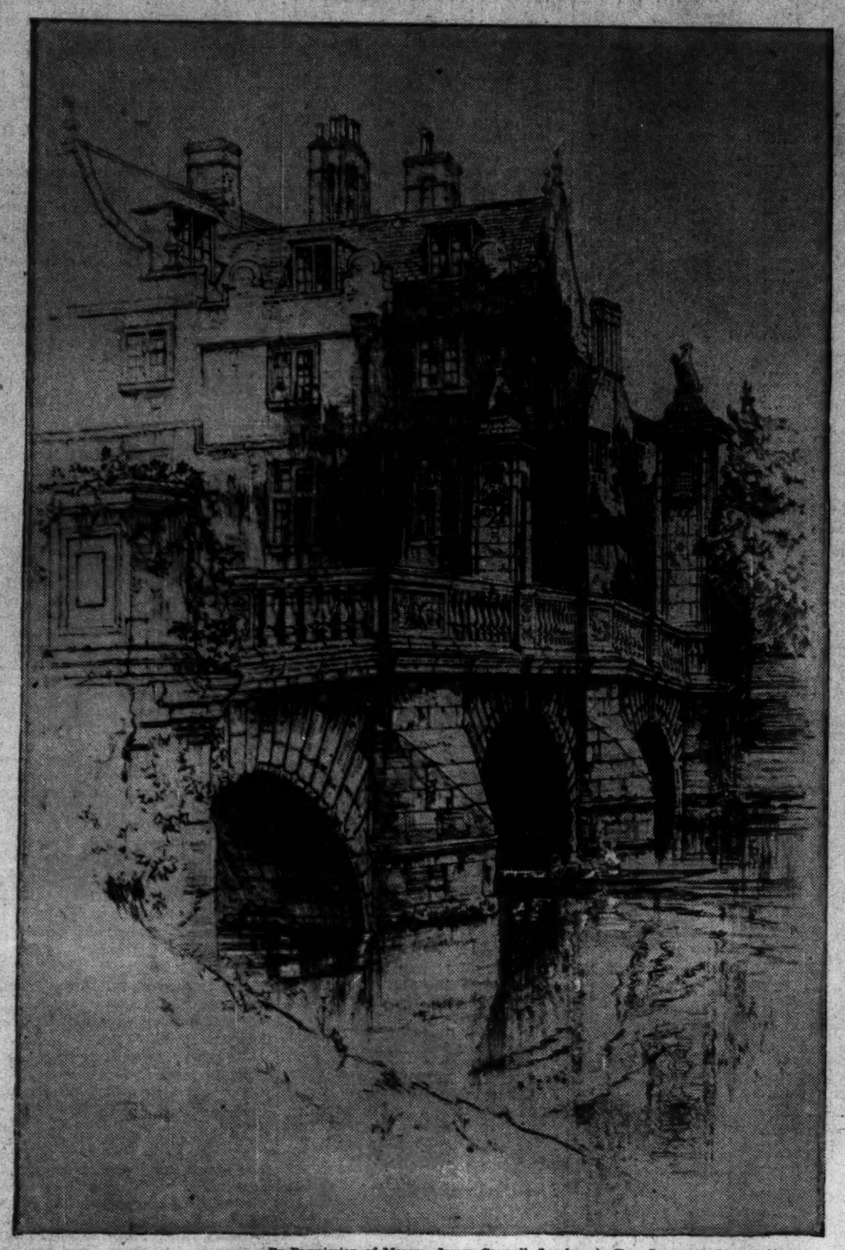
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1231-1237 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 216 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit 2-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg.
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



By Permission of Messrs. James Connell, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wren's Bridge, Cambridge (England): From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, was a college of the New Learning and a number of famous men have studied there, including the poet William Wordsworth. Cambridge, indeed, has been called the university of poets and among the colleges St. John's has had its full share.

From an architectural point of view, St. John's is conspicuous. Its great gateway, built of red brick with rich stone ornamentation, is considered the finest in Cambridge. A statue of St. John occupies a niche in the second stage and the arms of the foundress, the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, are sculptured on an emblematic ground above the main archway.

The famous river Cam not only flows through the town of Cambridge, but cuts off one of the St. John's quadrangles from the rest, the water being spanned by means of a picturesque covered bridge, known as the Bridge of Sighs. The so-called Wren Bridge, which is the subject of our illustration, is a much older and more imposing structure with its three arches and handsome balustrade. It was built somewhere between the years 1696 and 1712, and is believed to have been the work of Nicholas Hawksmoor, who may have built it according to Wren's design.

In the extensive gardens of St. John's, Wordsworth, when a student, loved to wander in admiration of the towering elms and of a glorious ivy-clad ash of which he wrote:

". . . Often have I stood
Foot-bound, uplooking at this lovely tree
Beneath a frosty moon, . . .

Through hours of silence, till the porter's bell
A punctual follower on the stroke of nine,
Rang with its blunt unceremonious voice
Inexorable summons."

Marie Returns to Scotland

Slate-gray skies and a coast dimly descried through mournful mists composed the first picture of the kingdom she had come to rule and Marie's heart chilled as the galleys edged slowly into the harbor of Leith. She had evaded the scouring ships of Elizabeth and slipped by the pirate vessels that sailed the North Sea: but so doleful was the sky, so heavy the curdling fog that had settled about Leith, she could summon up no sensation of triumph. As the ship's boat carrying her was rowed from the galley to the landing stage, passing through the fishing vessels with ragged sails from whose smelling decks savage-eyed men glanced up at her, she felt that she was being borne to her doom. It was early morning and she was unexpected. Stepping upon Scots soil for the first time since she was a small child, she gazed about her anxiously and saw no one she recognized, no delegation of lords to greet her, no reception fitting the occasion of the arrival of a queen in her own realm. No Lord of Rohan with troops of glittering nobles was hurrying to welcome her. Her French entourage, chilled, perplexed, uncomfortable, gathered about her, drawing their velvet cloaks closer, and the curious circle of Leith fisherfolk and merchants increased rapidly. Finally, she sought refuge in the house of Captain Andrew Lamb and remained there several hours while messengers were sent forward to Edinburgh. . . .

It was dark when Marie and her retinue rode into the suburb of her capital and great bonfires on Salisbury Crags and Calton Hill were blazing in her honor. The city hummed with excitement and down the High Street poured mobs of citizens. As she turned toward Holyroodhouse Marie could see the lights twinkling in the windows of the castle, that unimaginable bulk that loomed above her like the head of a Titan bull. Holyroodhouse had been hastily prepared for her coming, but its furnishings were meager and she must have been at some trouble to dispose all of her entourage properly. It was forethought that had prompted her to bring so much furnishing from France and she would give immediate directions that it be brought on from Leith. Standing by her window in the night and drawing in the clear cool air that swept up the Nor' Loch and listening to the distant hubbub of the town, she strove to compose her mind properly to the enormous task that loomed before her. While she stood so, wondering and thinking and sleepless with excitement, a most horrible noise assaulted her ears from the grounds below. Leaning out of the window she saw several score of Scotsmen who, to the squeaking of vilely-tuned violins and small rebecs, were howling the most dismal Protestant psalms. Brantôme and the French nobles clapped their hands to their ears in dismay but Marie, repressing her laughter with some difficulty, sent down word that she thanked the citizens for their musical welcome, that she liked the tunes very well, and that they might continue singing them for several nights to come. To the caterwauling of the wide-mouthed cits, then, she gazed out on the Scots night, saw the glow of the bonfires dying down, heard infrequent shots from the castle, distinguished multitudinous footsteps in the corridors of Holyroodhouse as her court disposed itself in the small palace, and perceived the great starry wheel of heaven (for the haar had lifted and drifted seaward) glittering overhead.—HERBERT GORMAN, in "The Scottish Queen." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Speaking with Grace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PROVERBS we read, "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!" How many people have been inspired and strengthened because some individual spoke at the right moment the word of cheer, admonition, or encouragement for which the troubled sense yearned! A sentence fitly spoken may mark the turning point in an unhappy career, and although seeming, perhaps, but a trivial thing at the time, may be far-reaching in its beneficent effects. Countless persons can trace the beginning of their success and health to the acceptance of aptly spoken advice compassionately offered by one with clear vision, whose words came graciously and spontaneously from a full heart.

Almost everyone yearns to be able to speak effectively. There are schools of expression where one may attain voice culture. Hours of study and practice, arduous striving, conscientious attention to detail, may produce a fluent, persuasive speaker, but it will not necessarily make one skillful in the art of comforting, healing, or uplifting humanity.

Someone has said that the voice should be the "means of expression;" but if one would turn aside criticism and malice, there must be overflowing love in the heart, welling up into expressions of love, peace, assurance, and these will reach out in all sincerity to those in need. It sometimes happens that a person who is uneducated, from the human standpoint, will manifest an innate culture and tact so that he is able to radiate the refinement of charity and courtesy. His words, though couched in halting phrases, will soothe and heal the pangs of disappointment, renew courage, and inspire the listener to a fresh start, hopefully leaving the old landmarks of false pleasure. Jesus said, "Of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh."

Paul wrote, "Let your speech be alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man." The Psalmist said, "Grace is poured into thy lips." It is a happy experience to find that as one seeks for a clearer understanding of Love, so that he may speak "alway with grace," he gains also a higher concept of man, the reflection of God, endowed with all the desirable qualities of excellence. Ignorance, fear, doubt, dishonesty, discontent, together with the mortal viewpoint of matter, are lost to sight in this exalted grasp of the spiritual man, whose normal condition is one of perfection. Every word we speak proclaims to some extent the nature of our thinking; so from this elevated standard it becomes possible to eliminate gossip, slander, sensationalism, and idle, meaningless chatter.

It is also well to remember that words are not always essential to the conveyance of grace and truth. Good-humored silence is often a pointed rebuke to anger. Gracious repose is sometimes more a sign of intelligence than is a torrent of remarks. Love and courage may be imparted by a look or gesture that carries weight. Clemency and tolerance may be extended without talk. Friendliness and sweetness may be communicated by quietly declining to argue a disputed point. Estrangements have been healed through loving thinking without the aid of a spoken word.

Graciousness does not permit the slightest acquiescence in error. One need not partake of a "social glass," or otherwise countenance evil, that he may be considered "broad." Loving, but final, refusal is frequently the most helpful example. Rejection of error and firm, strict adherence to Truth are required, not in denunciation, but in effective quietness. Mrs. Eddy puts it like this (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 249): "When error strives to be heard above Truth, let the 'still small voice' produce God's phenomena."

In one phrase of the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), Mrs. Eddy says, *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* In the presence of clamorous suggestions of mortal mind, whether these seem to be expressed in graceless words, as symptoms of disease, or as temptations to sin, the most reliable remedy is to speak the truth in one's own heart, for there must the abundance of grace be found before it can take shape in words. God gives grace sufficient for all. No one need lack this ever present, ever available divine ability to find and cherish the real selfhood. Purification of thought precedes the speech that heals and saves, for only as one sees man as God's image and likeness is he able to love his neighbor aright.

It is possible for all the world to partake of the gracious, health-giving words in Science and Health and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and to read and share the authorized literature which she established for the benefit of mankind. To give freely these words "in due season" is the joy and privilege of every student of Christian Science. Victory comes first within the individual thinking; so it is there that clean, kindly conversation begins. Paul said, "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Love." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Early Morning—Paris

We have spoken of the voices of the night. They are as nothing, compared with those of the dawn. First come the lusty-lunged street cleaners, men and women, in spring abroad as early as five. With twig brooms, long-handled, they sweep, not only the streets, but the sidewalks—everything goes into the gutter's trough to be swept down by the little rivers to the sea. They believe it is a sluggard who lies asleep after six. . . .

Meantime, women of all ages in black are marching down the middle of the street, one by one, coming no man knows whence and going whither and to what work no man knows, either. And motor lorries drive up to the crémerie court disgorging loads of drivers in blue smocks, carrying little leather pouches for their accounts and tickets, at their belts. They disappear in the court and in a trice comes out an army of horses, drawing blue-and-yellow two-wheeled gigs. They come out from the drive to the street, those horses and colorful gigs, with a military precision, all the same distance apart; the drivers, with papers in their hands, walking behind, and each, as he arrives at a certain spot in the middle of the street, jumping from asphalt to hub to seat. But how many there are! . . .

A few minutes more and the red-piped hats of the postmen are seen. And now the shopwomen are out, rolling up their shutters which have made the streets as bleak as a medieval city. They scrub the sidewalks clean. . . . Then the two-wheeled bois and charbon carts go by. Even though you lie in bed you know that they carry sacks of coal and wood, loaded on platforms extending way over the high wheels, they shake so. And before you have jumped out to drink in the morning air . . . the whole street is alive with little box carts, wheeled by women or drawn by dogs, going somewhere for cargoes. And up the hill come moving rectangles of color, rainbows on wheels, the carts of the flower sellers going to their posts at the respective corners.

So the whole street is alive, a-jingle with harness and bicycle bells, the clack of sabots, the "clop, clop" of draft-horses' hooves that sound somehow like the gulp of a bottle when water pours unevenly out of its neck. And then you hear the twitters of the love-birds and yellow canaries in all the high-hung cages and the purling of the little rivers from the opened sluices running down to the river and so to the sea.—ROBERT GORDON ANDERSON, in "An American Family Abroad." (New York. McBride.)

The Dent du Midi

A few belated skiers were coasting smoothly down the gentle slope from the French frontier, where the snow lay blue in the shadow of the mountains. The smooth incline was crossed and crisscrossed with faint lines, where many skis had traversed it earlier in the day; and the pointed spruce trees threw long shadows across the sparkling surface.

The wooden hotel, like a giant châlet, stood at the bend of the valley. Below it the little village with its huddle of shingled roofs, deep-eaved and thatched now with snow, clustered round the wooden church whose pointed board steeple rose, pinkish in the setting sun, into the clear, frosty air. Up the street, a packed white track with yard-high snow walls on either side, jangled a sled bringing the evening's milk for the hotel; and behind it came a horse, also hung with bells, dragging a heavy bundle of firewood. The left side of the valley showed a few twinkling lights from châlets high on the hillside, while a great forest of pine blackened the opposite slope to the sky line. From far below, where a tumbling brook still remained unfrozen, came the screech and whir of a sawmill, and nearer at hand sounded the clash of skates and merry voices from the rink.

The air was still; not a twig stirred, only the shadows lengthened. Filling the end of the valley, though far distant, aloof in a world of its own and exquisitely lovely, stood the Dent du Midi. Its jagged summit of snow and rock was flushed rose and gold by the sunset, and folds of faint, mauvish-blue shadow lay in the valleys on its flanks. The glow faded slowly to palest carnation, then to lilac; and, lastly, to the faint gray of cobwebs, and a smoky veil floated over the whole landscape. Everywhere the shadow intensified, the gray deepened to slate color, and the great peak, now white and ghostly in the distance, dimmed and faded into the night.

Which Way?

Which way down to the river
Will be greener,
Which way up the hill
Be golder,
With the sun growing older?

How will the hill wake and lean over
In the dusk?
How will the wind find heart
To pass
Out of the tall brown grass?

—From "Wind in the Grass," by CHRISTY MACKAYE. (New York: Published by Harper and Brothers).

Parler avec Grâce

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS lisons dans les Proverbes: "Combien bonne est une parole dite à propos!" Bien des personnes ont été fortifiées et animées d'un nouvel esprit parce que quelqu'un leur avait adressé au moment voulu une parole de réconfort, d'encouragement ou d'exhortation qui rassura leur cœur troublé. Une phrase dite à propos peut changer le cours d'une existence jusqu'alors malheureuse, et des mots qui semblaient être de peu d'importance ont souvent eu par la suite des résultats bienfaisants et d'une vaste portée. Une foule de gens se rendent compte que leur succès et leur santé datent du jour ou ils acceptèrent le bon conseil offert par une personne compatissante et douée d'une claire vision, dont les paroles pleines de grâce sortaient spontanément d'un cœur généreux.

La plupart des hommes souhaitent de pouvoir s'exprimer avec éloquence. Il existe des écoles où l'on enseigne cet art et où l'on cultive la voix. L'étude et la pratique assidues, les efforts laborieux, la conscience dans les détails, contribueront à former des orateurs diserts et même éloquents, mais cette préparation ne suffit pas pour pratiquer avec succès l'art de réconforter, de guérir ou d'élever le genre humain.

On a dit que la voix doit correspondre à nos sentiments et les exprimer; or si nous voulons écarter la censure et la malveillance, il faut que nos cœurs débordent d'une affection qui s'exprime par des paroles d'amour, de paix, d'assurance, dont la sincérité touchera ceux qui sont dans la détresse. On trouve parfois chez des personnes auxquelles, humainement parlant, l'instruction fait défaut, une culture et un tact innés qui leur donnent une véritable distinction, celle de la charité et de la courtoisie. Ces gens-là ne forment pas toujours des phrases très harmonieuses, mais leurs paroles adoucissent et guérissent la douleur que causent les espoirs déçus, renouvellent le courage, et engagent ceux qui les écoutent à se remettre en marche, laissant derrière eux les faux plaisirs qui les avaient égarés. Jésus dit: "De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle."

Paul écrivait: "Que votre parole soit toujours accompagnée de grâce et assaisonnée de sel, en sorte que vous sachiez répondre à chacun comme il convient." Et le Psalmiste disait: "La grâce est répandue sur tes lèvres." Quel bonheur de constater qu'en cherchant à comprendre plus clairement l'Amour, pour que nos paroles soient toujours accompagnées de grâce, nous acquérons en outre un plus haut concept de l'homme, le reflet de Dieu, doué de toutes les qualités excellentes et désirables! L'ignorance, la crainte, le doute, l'improbité, le mécontentement, ainsi que les opinions mortelles et matérielles, disparaissent devant cette conception élevée de l'homme spirituel, dont la perfection constitue l'état normal. Ce que nous disons révèle toujours plus ou moins la nature de notre penser; donc en adoptant une norme mentale élevée, il est possible d'éliminer la médisance, la calomnie, l'exagération et les vains bavardages.

En outre, il est bon de se souvenir que la grâce et la vérité se communiquent parfois autrement que par des paroles. Souvent le silence joint à la bonne humeur réprouve efficacement la colère. L'aisance et le calme dénotent quelquefois plus d'intelligence qu'un flot de paroles. Un regard, un geste significatifs, peuvent enseigner l'affection et le courage. La clémence et la tolérance peuvent s'exercer silencieusement. Décliner avec calme de discuter un point en litige, c'est prêcher la bienveillance et la douceur. Bien des mésintelligences ont été guéries sans autre explication que des pensées d'amour.

La bonne grâce ne demande pas que nous acquiescions à l'erreur en quoi que ce soit. Nul n'est forcé de "boire à la ronde" ou d'encourager le mal sous une autre forme, afin de passer pour un esprit "large." Un refus définitif exprimé avec amour constitue souvent l'exemple le plus utile. Il faut rejeter l'erreur en s'attachant fermement et strictement à la Vérité, non par la condamnation, mais par une résolution effective et calme. Comme l'exprime Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 249): "Lorsque l'erreur cherche à étouffer la voix de la Vérité, que le 'son doux et subtil' produise les phénomènes de Dieu."

L'interprétation spirituelle de l'Oraison Dominicale, donnée par Mrs. Eddy dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, contient cette phrase (p. 17): *"Donne-nous Ta grâce pour aujourd'hui; rassasie les affections affamées."* En présence des suggestions bruyantes et confuses de l'entendement mortel s'exprimant tantôt par des paroles désobligeantes, tantôt par des symptômes de maladie ou par des tentations, le plus sûr remède consiste à dire la vérité dans son cœur, car c'est là que la grâce doit abonder avant de pouvoir s'exprimer en paroles. Dieu donne la grâce qui suffit à tous les hommes. Tous ont accès à la capacité divine, toujours présente et toujours efficace, qui permet de trouver et de cultiver l'individualité véritable. La purification mentale précède nécessairement la parole qui sauve et guérit, car il faut voir l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu pour être capable de bien aimer son prochain.

Le monde entier peut faire son profit des paroles salutaires et pleines de grâce contenues dans *Science et Santé* et dans les autres ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy; tous peuvent lire et partager avec leur prochain les publications autorisées qu'elle établit pour le bien de l'humanité. Chaque Scientiste Chrétien a la joie et le privilège de pouvoir donner ces paroles de bon cœur et "à propos." La victoire doit d'abord être remportée dans le penser individuel, car c'est là l'origine d'une conversation pure et pleine de bonté. Paul a dit: "Qu'aucune mauvaise parole ne sorte de votre bouche; mais, s'il y a lieu, dites quelque bonne parole qui serve à l'édification et fasse du bien à ceux qui l'entendent."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.
Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

LARGE PART OF STOCK MARKET HOLDS STEADY

Rather Uneven Appearance Due to Some Selling —Small Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Scattered trickles of week-end selling gave the stock market a somewhat uneven appearance in today's quiet short session.

A large part of the list held about steady, but several of the leaders were off fractionally to a point or so at the finish. The closing tone was easy. The turnover was only about 300,000 shares.

United States Steel shares declined only moderately, despite active discussion in Wall Street over next week's action on the preferred dividend, seeming to indicate that any change in the payment had been largely discounted.

Week-end reports from the steel industry indicated that some further pickup in ingot production was slated for some centers next week.

U. S. Steel preferred declined little more than 1½ points, and the common about a point. Eastman, American Telephone and Union Pacific lost a little more than a point, and issues off about ½ to 1 point, included American Can, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, New York Central and others. Delaware & Hudson ruled a fraction higher.

Some Issues Steady

Oils, motors, some of the rails, and a number of miscellaneous issues held about steady. United Fruit was firm for a time, but closed about unchanged. Pennsylvania held steady.

The weekly report of freight car loadings showed a decline of 9888 cars in the week ended Jan. 21, compared with the period ended Jan. 14. This followed closely the pattern of last year. Each of those two weeks was about 11½ per cent under 1931.

Railroad quarters were keenly interested in a meeting in Washington of the National Transportation Committee, formerly headed by the late Calvin Coolidge, with congressional committees. Action of the rail shares this week has reflected an optimistic attitude toward the prospects of solution of the carrier problem.

Foreign exchanges were marked by firmness of the pound sterling, with cables ruling ¾ of a cent higher at $3.38⅝. The French franc was a shade lower. Cotton closed barely steady, off 5 to 25 cents a bale.

Bond Traders Cautious

The bond market moved cautiously today and, while there were some moderate rallies in various groups, a number of specialties were inclined to drift to lower levels.

Several of the leading speculative rails improved fractionally, but amusement corporation issues were again under pressure, and the foreign list was somewhat unsettled by further reactions in the recently buoyant German division.

Announcement of an equity receivership for the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, which followed quickly a similar proceeding in the case of the Paramount Publix, added to the depressed sentiment in this category. Publix 5½s were off around half a point to another record low at 7; R-K-O 6s dropped 1½ to 10, Warner Bros. 6s lost a point and Loew's 6s were easier.

Among the carriers, Santa Fé 4½s of 1948 gained a point and some issues of Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Chesapeake Corp., Missouri Pacific and Frisco edged a bit higher. Bonds of Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Southern and a number of others were barely steady.

Loans of Texas Corporation, International Telephone, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, Postal Telegraph, Chile Copper, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison and Duquesne Light were fairly firm. United States Rubber 5s were a bit lown under some profit taking resulting from their recent sharp recovery.

Both German Government 5½s and 7s were down more than a point and German Agricultural Bank Bonds reacted more than 2. Japanese obligations sagged, as did some of the Australians, Belgians, French and British. Colombian maturities came back for gains of a point or more.

The United States Government section was quiet and mildly irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
9⅛	8⅝	..	Adams Express	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14	8	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8	8
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
63½	30½	3	Air Reduction	400	61	61	61	60½
16⅝	7⅝	.60	Alaska Juneau	400	12⅛	12	12	12½
3⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
86¼	43½	6‡	Allied Chem	2500	85¼	85¼	85¼	86¼
23¾	12	2	Amerada	100	20½	20½	20½	20
23½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	11¼	10⅝	11¼	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
73⅞	29¾	4	Am Can	3100	62¾	60	60	61¼
139	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	138¾	138¾	138¾	..
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7	7	7	..
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
15	3	..	Am & For Pow	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
33	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	8⅝	8½	8½	..
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
12	2½	..	Am International	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4¼	1	..	Am La Fr pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
49	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	1½	1½	1½	1
1⅝	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	1½	1½	1½	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	200	13	13	13	13½
53	18	..	Am Sm&Rf 6% pf	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25½
38⅝	20	2½†	Am Stores	300	35	35	35	35
29¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	108¼	104½	104⅝	105⅝
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
39⅞	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	25½	24½	24½	25
18⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1700	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17½	5¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44⅝
44	8⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22⅝	22	22⅝	22½
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16¼	15⅞	16	16
151⅝	38⅝	4‡	Auburn Auto	1100	47	46⅝	46⅞	47⅝
8⅝	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5½	5	5	5½
21⅝	3⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
41⅝	8	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
91	50	7	Bangor & Aroost	40	85	85	85	85
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	10	10	10	10
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
22¾	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13
42½	24¼	2‡	Borden	2100	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	20¾
14½	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
11⅞	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	20	19½	20⅛	20⅛
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79½	79½	79½	79
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	4½	4½	4½	..
13¾	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8	8	8	8
21⅞	3⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3	2⅝	2⅝	..
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	10	7½	7½	7½	7
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	17	15	15	18½
			—C—					
19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	9
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	2700	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
22¾	10½	1	Cannon Mills	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	2100	46⅝	45½	45½	46½
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7
20¾	4⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	17⅝	17	17¼	17¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	29¼	29	29	29¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7	7	7	7
14	6	1	Chi Yellow Cab	30	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	3500	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2000	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	300	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	34
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	4500	24¼	22	23⅞	22½
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	25	111	111	111	..
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	1000	94	92⅝	94	91
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11½
5½	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	2200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
68½	27⅝	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	41¾	41¼	41½	42½
8⅝	1	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3	2⅝	3	2⅝
11¾	2⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	600	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2200	59	58½	58⅝	58¾
10⅞	4	½	Consol Laundries	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9	2	..	Consol Oil	800	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
47⅞	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	300	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1200	41⅝	40	40	41⅝
25¼	6⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	600	2½	2	2	2
9⅝	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
55⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	600	55⅝	55	55	56
7⅝	1½	..	Coty	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
76½	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	300	28	27¾	28	28
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	20	20	20	20
31	7	..	Curtis Publishg	200	10	10	10	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
7¾	2¼	.60	Davega St	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	4800	50¼	48	49½	49
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3300	25	24¾	25	25⅝
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	70	70	70	71
90	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1 pf	10	81	81	81	..
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	200	19	18¾	19	19
12⅞	7½	1.30†	Dome Mines	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
18½	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	200	15	15	15	..
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	500	13¼	13	13	13¼
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	3000	40½	39½	39⅝	40½
105½	10⅝	6	du Pont deb	200	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	57⅝	57⅝	57½	59
9⅝	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
131¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5 pf	200	31½	31½	31½	..
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
2½	½	..	Evans Products	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
			—F—					
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	48	48	48	..
2¼	½	..	Fed Screw W	200	1	1	1	1⅛
10⅝	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37¼	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	17¼	17	17	17½
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
22¾	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	19½	19½	19½	19¾
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	23¼	23	23¼	23½
			—G—					
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	18	18	18	18½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	2000	15⅝	15	15⅛	15¼
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
30	5¼	7	Gen G&E 7% A	20	13	13	13	12
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	1200	40¼	39¾	40¼	39⅝
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	1200	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
89¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	73	72¼	73	72¼
15⅝	1⅝	..	Gen Refractories	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	10	10	10	..
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¾
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	73	72¼	73	73
12⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	5	5	5	5
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	400	15⅞	15½	15½	16
68½	19⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	42	42	42	43
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
20¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	18½	18½	18½	19
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	700	10	9¾	9¾	10
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15½	2¼	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
29½	12⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	100	52½	52½	52½	53
12½	3¼	..	Holland Furnace	500	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	4¾
162	110	9	Homestake Min	400	152½	152	152	..
16½	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅝	..	Ill Central	700	14¼	13⅝	13¾	14½
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	1200	33½	32	33	33
14⅞	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
7¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	100	3	3	3	2⅞
117	52½	6	Int Business M	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
34⅞	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	400	22½	21¾	21¾	22¾
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	74½	74½	74½	..
12⅝	1¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	3	3	3	3½
44⅝	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	27	27	27	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	1700	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
1¾	¼	..	Iowa Central	10	1	1	1	..
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	13	13	13	13
			—J—					
35	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
			—K—					
9¼	3	..	Kaufmann D St	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	1800	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
19	8⅝	1	Kresge	1200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17⅝
			—L—					
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	13½	12⅝	13⅝	13¼
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	9	9	9	8⅝
37¾	13¾	3	Low's Inc	1700	16	15⅛	16	16⅛
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	200	3	2⅞	3	3
2⅝	⅛	..	Long Bell Lum A	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	400	36⅝	36	36	36½
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	300	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17
31⅝	13	1½¶	McIntyre Porcu	700	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	200	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50⅝
4	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	17⅞	17½	17½	18
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	29½
13⅝	4½	.50	Magma Copper	300	7½	7	7	..
46⅝	9	..	Man Ely gtd	10	18½	17½	18⅛	18
20¾	4	..	Man Ely mg	1000	8½	8½	8¾	8¼
14⅝	6¼	.60	Marine Mid	200	11	11	11	10⅞
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	200	4½	4½	4½	..
13	1½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	300	16⅝	16	16	16¼
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5¼
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	30	30	30	30
18½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	2700	14⅛	14	14	14¼
9⅝	2⅛	..	Murray Body	400	3	2⅞	3	3
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	1000	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
46⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
18⅝	6¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
31⅝	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	2800	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅝
30⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	800	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
14½	4¼	..	NY Air Brake	100	8½	8½	8½	..
36⅝	8⅝	..	NY Central	7500	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅞
8¾	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3¼
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	40	120	113	119	111
68	63	3	NY Lack&Wn	20	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	800	16½	15¼	16½	16¼
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	600	28¼	27	27¼	28
18¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	300	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅞
21⅞	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	300	19	18¾	19	18⅝
63¼	13¾	10a	North American	2400	28¼	27⅞	28	28½
6⅝	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
35⅝	5	..	Northern Pacific	700	14⅝	14½	14⅝	15
			—O—					
15	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	30	3	3	3	3
22½	8	1	Otis Elevator	200	12	12	12	12
108	90	6	Otis Elev pf	30	102	102	102	102
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	140	8¼	8	8	8⅝
44⅞	26	4	Outlet Co	50	40	40	40	..
42¾	12	2	Owens Il Glass	100	35	35	35	35
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	3800	30	29½	29⅞	30
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	1200	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	37¼
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
1¼	¼	..	Panhandle P & R	200	½	½	½	½
11½	1⅛	..	Paramount Pub	4000	1	⅞	1	1
2	⅝	..	Park Utah	100	1	1	1	1
1¼	¾	..	Pathe Exchange	100	½	½	½	⅝
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¾
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	3500	18½	18⅛	18⅝	18¼
8¾	3½	..	Pere Marq pf	50	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	30	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
7⅝	3	..	Petroleum	400	5½	5½	5½	5¼
11⅝	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	5	5	5	..
1⅝	½	..	Pierce Pet	300	¾	¾	¾	..
22½	9½	.60	Pillsbury Flour	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
27½	1¾	..	Postal Tel pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
4	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
43¾	19⅞	.50	Procter & Gamb	800	25½	25¼	25½	25⅞
60	28	3.30	Public Service	1900	53⅝	53	53	53¾
90⅝	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	87½	87½	87½	87¼
28	10½	3	Pullman	400	22⅞	22½	22½	22½
6½	3⅞	..	Pure Oil	600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
80	50	8	Pure Oil pf	100	55	55	55	..
15⅞	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	200	8½	8	8	8½
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	700	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
32⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	100	15	15	15	..
7¾	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1¾
33	15	2	Reading 1pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
8½	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	8	8	8	8
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
3⅞	1½	..	Reo Motors	700	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
13⅞	1½	..	Republic I & S	300	6½	6½	6½	6¼
9½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	300	4	4	4	4⅛
			—S—					
59¼	30½	3	Safeway Stores	800	40½	40¼	40½	40½
6⅝	⅝	..	Sil. & SF	100	1	1	1	1
1	½	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅞
5¾	2½	..	Skelly Oil	500	3½	3½	3½	..
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
4½	¼	..	Snider Packing	300	2½	2	2	..
13¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	4800	7	6¾	6¾	7
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	3900	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅝
18¾	4½	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	900	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
112½	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	20	118	112¼	112¼	..
18⅛	3½	..	Southern Ry	500	6	5⅞	6	6¼
23¾	7	..	Southern Ry pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
25	3½	4	So Ry M&O	100	9½	9½	9½	..
11	5	.60	Spencer Kellogg	400	9	9	9	..
17⅞	8¾	1	Stand Brands	2500	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
34¼	7½	1.20	Stand Gas & El	100	13½	12½	12½	12½
31¾	15½	2	Stand Oil Calif	600	24¼	24	24¼	24⅝
16

WHEAT PITS IGNORE NEWS OF DROUGHT

Operators Hesitate to Start Bull Market Until March

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Crop news on wheat has been of a kind bordering on the sensational this week, the drought continuing throughout the West and Southwest, and causing apprehension of further deterioration.

This news, however, has been virtually ignored in the pits, presumably because it has had so little effect up to this time, and for the reason that old-time operators in wheat are loath to embark on a bull campaign in wheat much before the first of March, when they feel that a more accurate line is obtainable on the real condition of the crop.

There is more assurance this year that the winter wheat crop will be smaller than usual. It went into the winter with the lowest condition ever known, and the drought has continued two months into the winter, after an extremely dry fall.

Outside Conditions Poor

Outside conditions have not been conducive to any activity in grains, however, and the bulges usually have witnessed a drying up of the general demand.

Bulls had some encouragement from the reports received, indicating a much heavier amount of farm feeding than was expected, and some advices also suggest that the disappearance of wheat through increased grinding by country grist mills has also been unusually heavy.

Receipts at primary points have been small, compared with last year, which tends to confirm the view that the supplies back in first hands are moderate.

Mills report a slow flour trade, but they have been fair buyers of cash wheat and prices for spot wheat at most domestic markets have continued strong relatively, it being decidedly unusual to have contract grades of wheat at Chicago selling at or over the May price at the end of January.

Foreign News Quiet

Foreign news has been on the whole about a standoff. Liverpool has reported a moderate broadening of the demand for cash wheat, and while the foreign markets at this time normally are dominated by the pressure to market and distribute the Southern Hemishpere crop, prices are now so low and the markets of the world so genuinely deflated that present selling has no great effect. However, it does have the effect of checking any tendency to bid up for wheat.

Southern Hemisphere shipments of wheat for the week were smaller than a week ago and about three-fifths of the Australian shipments went to the Far East. Moreover China continues to bid freely for Australian wheat.

Reports from Argentina indicate that the farmers are much dissatisfied with present prices and are threatening to bring about a strike in all farm operations unless the government makes some effort to lift prices.

In corn there was a narrow market with a rather heavy tone most of the week, the export demand being quiet again after a little spurt during which the Seaboard sold quite a little corn.

The fact remains that Europe appears to be averse to buying any of our corn even though our prices are considered to be cheaper than Argentine corn. Argentine shipments for the week were 2,523,000 bushels, which with the Black Sea shipments of 1,549,000 bushels, appeared to suffice for current needs abroad.

The country sold corn a little more freely this week but receipts have been running smaller in the West than a year ago. The domestic shipping demand for corn is still extremely slow.

CREAM OF WHEAT FINAL QUARTER NET EQUALS 69C SHARE

Cream of Wheat Corporation net in the final quarter of 1932 after charges was about $415,000, or 69 cents a share on 600,000 shares, compared with $371,218 for the final quarter of 1931, or 62 cents a share. Earnings in last three months of 1932 showing an increase of 11.3 per cent reversed the trend the previous nine months, when figures were consistently below 1931.

On the basis of estimate for the final quarter the company last year earned after charges about $1,405,925, or $2.34 a share, compared with $1,504,167, or $2.51 a share, for 1931 after charging off unrealized losses of $127,789 on Canadian currency and Canadian and United States investments.

First-quarter net in 1932 was 17.3 per cent below the corresponding months of 1931; second-quarter net showed 16.95 per cent decline, while third-quarter net was only 1.8 per cent below 1931.

AMERICAN COTTON FORWARDING

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in smaller volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 242,000 bales this week, compared with 289,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 7,233,000 bales, compared with 7,249,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

LOS ANGELES PORT COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28—Commodity exports from the port of Los Angeles increased in variety, but declined in value during 1932. The total exports for the year amounted to $60,144,191 compared with $83,593,764 in the preceding year. Much of the decline in value was a reflection of substantially lower prices.

PROGRESS TOWARD RECOVERY

That natural economic forces have already exerted powerful pressure toward a correction of maladjustments in supply and demand, and that there is a growing realization that price is the only cure, are cited by Clark, Dodge & Co. in their current Financial and Economic Review as phases of progress toward recovery.

GENERAL MOTORS HELP RISES

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—General Motors Corporation announces that the number of its employees in the United States increased 12,642 in December. This was the fourth consecutive monthly [illegible] during that interval was 26,375 and although it was a seasonal movement, the increase was larger than in the like four months of 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	24⅞	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10½	10
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	97¼	96⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	76⅝
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	77	77
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	82¾	82½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76	76
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73¼	72½
Amer Smelting 6s '47	86¼	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	105¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅞	105
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	40½	40
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96⅛	95⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	27	27
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95⅝	95¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93⅝	92⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	96
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96¼	95
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	6	6
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	72½	72½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	52¾	52¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	50	50
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69½	69½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64¾	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29¾	28¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67½	67
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	39¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	46
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	96	95¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	108
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110	110
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88	88
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	93½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	85⅞
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	60¾	59¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74	74
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¾	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106½	106⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	158	158
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	50	50
Bush Term Con 5s '55	28	27
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	52½	52½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44⅝	44⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65½	65½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85	85
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	84½	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85⅞	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	85	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	87¾	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89⅞
Can North 4½s '35	98	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	102¼	102
Can North deb 7s '40	102½	101½
Can Pacific deb 4s	63	62¾
Can Jacific 4½s '46	73¾	73¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	72
Can Pacific 5s '44	86⅝	86¼
Can South 5s A '62	82	82
Cen District Tel 5s	107¼	107
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	17	17
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	5¼	5¼
Cen Ill E & Gas 1st 5s '51	71½	71½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	58½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	95	95
Certainteed 5½s '48	38	38
Ches Corp 5s '47	72	71½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	93	92½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97	97
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93	93
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84	84
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34¾	34½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	49⅞	49⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	21	20¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17¾	17¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11⅞	11½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19⅛	18½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17¾	17
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25⅛	24¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23⅞	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	15	14
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	30	29
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104⅜	104¼
Childs Co 5s '43	39½	38½
Chile Copper 5s '47	43½	43
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99¼	99¼
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100½	100½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104¼	104¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45⅞	45
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60¼	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	64⅞	64⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69⅞	69¼
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	85⅝	85⅝
Columbia G&E 5s '52 Apr	86	86
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	85⅝	85⅝
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104¾	104½
Con Gas 4½s '51	100¾	100½
Con Gas 5s '57	104	104
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	104½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105½	105¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	87	87
Crown Yrt Paper 6s '51	62½	62½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106½	106½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84¼	83½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34	33⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	14	14
Den & Rio G Wn rfg '78	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99	99
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102¼	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¾	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	84
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104⅜	104½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106½	106¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	37	37
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37½	37
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	27⅞
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	27½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	69½	69½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	3	3
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	4	4
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104⅝	104
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1¾	1⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	79½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82¼	81⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100	99¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅞	100¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	49¾	49¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	50	50
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59⅞	58½
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	27½	27½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	49	49
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32¼	32
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅞	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	106⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	43	43
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55½	54½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38¼	37⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	45	44¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47⅞	47
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102¼	102¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38⅞	38
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	57½	57
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	17½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	68½	68
Inter Rap Trans 7s ct	68	68
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60½	60
Int & G Nor 6s '62	19	19
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4	4
Int Paper 6s '55	14	13½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40½	40½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	45¾	45¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	31	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29½	29⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34⅛	38⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33	32½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	1	1
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	50¼	50¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	63½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104¼¼	104¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	61½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	55	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94¼	93⅝
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	31	29⅞
Kings Co El 4s '49	76¼	76¼
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107¼	107¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61⅜	61⅜
Lack Steel con 5s '50	86½	86½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93½	93½
L'Autaro 6s '54	3¾	3¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	90	90
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	35	35
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	35⅞	35⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	69	68½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¼	90
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31½	31¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105¼	105¼
L&N uni 4s '40	88½	88½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37	37
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30¼	29½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¼	94¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	79¾
Mil El RRy & Lt 5s '72	78½	78½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	19½	19½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	35¼	35¼
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	55	55
Mo Ill 5s '59	27	27
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84	83¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40½	40½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73	73
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10¾	10
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23¾	22¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22½	22
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22½	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22½	22
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22¼	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9¾	9¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	82½
Montana Power 5s A '62	60½	60½
Montreal Tram 5s B	68⅞	68⅞
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	69¾	69¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	81½	81
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105⅜	105¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91¼	90½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	61⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61½	61
N O T & M 5½s '54	25¼	25
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅞	79⅞
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66	66
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68⅛	68⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45¼	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45½	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48⅛	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63	63
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15¾	15¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12	11½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅞	54⅞
NY Edison 5s C '51	107	107
NY Edison 5s B '44	106¾	106⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	102½	102½
NY GEL&HP 5s '48	111¾	111¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57	56½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅝	103⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103	102½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106⅛	106⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	53	53
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅜	104⅜
Niag Lock & O P 6s '50	105⅛	105⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	69¼	69
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅞	98⅞
Norf & W div 4s 44	101⅝	100⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	87	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83⅛	83⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87	87
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105¼	105
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86½	86⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	105⅞
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	44⅝	44⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102⅞	102⅝
Ont Pow 5½s	70	70
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96	95
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105	105
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	88½	87¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	22	22
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅜	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	37¾	37½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	7⅞	6⅞
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	13½	13
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	29⅞	29
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9½	8½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	50	50
Penn RR 4s '48	98⅛	98⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	45	45
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	84	84
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94¼	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s	83	82¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99¼	99
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	98⅛	98½
Penn Railroad 4¾s	86⅝	86⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71½	70⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s gm	89⅝	89½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	82¼	82¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89	87⅞
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	95⅛	95
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103⅜	103¼
Penn Railroad 4½s con	103½	103⅛
Peoples G L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '43	100	100
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	75	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¾	99
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	104½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	42	41
Phil Railway 4s '37	22	22
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	101½	101½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	88½	88½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	38¼	38¼
Port A Canal 6s A	50	50
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	68	68
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	22¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	44	44
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104½	104½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	29½	29½
Radio Keith Orph 6s	11½	10
Read rfg 4½s A '97	91	91
Read rfg 4½s B '97	91½	91½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	63½	63½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	53	52½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	60	60
St Joseph Lead 4s	90	90
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11	10¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8⅛	8
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	10⅞	10½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	62½	62½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	34	34
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	59	59
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	17	17
Shell Union 5s '47	79½	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	79
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	42⅝	38½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅜	99¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103½	103½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68½	67½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅜	106¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	78½	78½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	53	53
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51½	51
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	51
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	78	78
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	66⅝	66⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20⅜	20½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24⅜	24⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27	27
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Studebaker 6s '42	34¼	33¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95½	95
Texas Corp 5s '44	89½	89
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	54	52
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52	52
Tex & Pac 5s D '30	51½	51½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43¼	43¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Union El L & U 5¼s	104	104
Union El L & P 5s '57	104¼	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105⅜	105⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
Union Pacific 4s '68	85½	85¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 208	92¼	91¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	93½	92⅞
Union Pacific Cen Branch 4s	31	31
Union Pacific 5s	104¼	104¼
United Biscuit 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞
US RRubber Co 5s '47	44½	43
United NJ RR 4s	100	100
Util Pod & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	26⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	96	95½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	40½	40½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6⅞	6
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	40	40
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6⅞	6⅞
Warner Co 6s '44 xw	20¼	20¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25	25
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14¼	13½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106⅝	106⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	63¾	63½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	66¼	65¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28	27
Western Union R E 4½s '50	53	50
Western Un'on 5s '51	50⅞	50⅞
Western Union 5s '60	52	51¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	10¼	10
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58	58
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	59	59

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan28	Last Jan27
3½s '47	103.17	103.12	103.13	103.17
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.24	102.24	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.16	103.18	103.18
US 3s '55	98.24	98.22	98.24	98.23
US 3⅛s '49	100.1	99.30	100	99.31
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.19
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.20	102.19	102.20	102.20
US 3⅜s '47	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.14
US 3¾s '56	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.6
US 4s '54	107	106.29	106.29	106.27
US 4¼s '52	110.28	110.26	110.26	110.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	15	13⅜
Akershus 5s '63	66½	66½
Antioquia 7s A '45	9½	9½
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	10
Antioquia 7s C '45	9½	9½
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½	9½
Antwerp 5s '58	82	82
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44¾	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48⅜	48½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48½	48⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	49½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50	49½
Australia 4½s '56	71½	71
Australia 5s '55	75¼	75¼
Australia 5s '57	75½	75½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	63½	63½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	58½	58½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	64½	64½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97½	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	106⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅛	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	48½	47⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	51	51
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	64⅛	64⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	61½	61½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	18	18
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18¼	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	20¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	20¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¾	21
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	78	78
Bremen 7s '35	66¼	66¼
Brisbane 5s '57	70	70
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	37	37
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	19	18¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	19½	19½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39½	39½
Bulgaria 7s '67	22½	22
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23¼	23¼
Canada (Dom) 4s	86	85¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99¾	99⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101⅜	100⅝
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	16	16
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13⅛	13⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6¾	6¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	49	49
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28⅜	28¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28½	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	37	36
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68½	68½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	74½	74½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91⅝	91⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14¼	12⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	98	98
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71¼	71⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89¼	87½
Duke Price Power 6s '68	53⅜	53
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99	99
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	66½	66½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70	69
Finnish A 6½s '54	61	60
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101	101
Frankfort 6½s '53	42½	42
French (Rep) 7s '49	121	121
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	70½	69
German 7s '49	85	89½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	66⅞	65½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	59½	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	59½	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	66	66
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	52	50½
Germ El Pow '53	62¼	62
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50	50
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50	50
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	60½	60½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	61	60¼
Graz 8s '54	62⅜	59⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	77	77
Hamburg 6s '46	52	52
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	44½	40¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60	59
Hungary (King) 7s A '44	40⅜	40
Irish Free State 5s '60	76½	76½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96¼	95⅞
Italian Pnub Util 7s '52	94¾	94¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¼	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	40½	40½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48	48
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	57½	57
Karstadt 6s '43	35¾	35¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11½	11⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	11	11
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	63¾	62⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	70½	70½
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	67⅛	67
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	17	17
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	97⅝	97⅝
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	18	18
New South Wales 5s '58	73	73
Norway (King) 5½s '65	79	79
Norway (King) 6s '43	85¾	85¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	84¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	83½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	69½	69½
Nuremberg 6s '52	49	49
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8	8
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	57	57
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56⅞	56
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	67½	66⅝
Prussia 6½s '51	57½	56½
Prussia 6s '52	55⅞	53¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	71	71
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	63¼	62½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	72	72
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	62	61½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	54¼	54¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	61⅛	59⅝
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s 53	12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12½	11¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	13¾	13½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92	91¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88½	88¼
Ruhr '48	62	62
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	15	15
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	57½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	65½	64
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	34⅞	34⅞
Silesia Bk 6s '47	46¾	46¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	57	57
Soissons (City) 6s '36	107⅞	107½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	55	55
Sydney 5½s '55	69½	69½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅝	97¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¾	104¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45¾	45¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37⅞	36¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	11¼	11¼
Tyrol 7s '52	61	61
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	48½	48½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅞	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	52½	52½
Unterelbe 6s '53	60	58½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30¾	30¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	30⅞	30⅞
Vienna 6s '52	67	67
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96½	96½
Warsaw 7s '58	41⅞	41½
Westphalia El 6s '53	53	52¼
Württemberg 7s '56	65½	65½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	49⅛	48½

Steady, If Slow, Betterment Seen

OFTEN encouragement is derived from general news regarding the business situation as distinct from specific items. It is noted that gains in the steel districts have been holding, that industrial activity is steady, that the textile industry is working at 95 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, that the gradual improvement in bank clearings continues, that commodity prices have fluctuated less widely this week and that business failures, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., have been growing constantly less, those of the last week being smaller than in the like weeks of 1932 and of 1931.

The mercantile reviews show that better sales totals have been recorded at some of the chief centers of distribution, much of the volume in department and other stores being due to clearance sales. Gains in manufacturing are due in large measure to greater activity in shoe centers, factories having started on their spring runs. Home furnishings, including linoleum, have been doing well. Low-priced radio receiver makers are doing about as well as in December, which was above November. Paper manufacturers report an improvement since the first of the year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy; U. S. Steel issues heavy.

Bonds: Irregular; German issues react.

Curb: Irregular; utilities ease.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Quiet; southern selling, lower cables.

Sugar: Quiet; European selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weaker; rain predicted Southwest.

Corn: Easy, shipping demand slow.

Cattle: Nominal.

Hogs: Steady to 10c lower.

FOREIGN

London: Trading on the stock exchange was again featured by the strength and activity of South African gold mining shares which was stimulated by further South African buying. Otherwise the market was quiet and steady.

Berlin: After fluctuating irregularly within the range of a half centum, prices on the Boerse closed weaker. The market had already discounted the resignation of General von Schleicher.

Paris: Traders on the Bourse having discounted the downfall of the Cabinet showed optimism. There was a distinct upturn in prices of both domestic and foreign issues with the exception of Royal Dutch, which was depressed, creating a hesitant closing.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.48½	.48½	.48⅛	.48⅛	+ ⅛
May	.47⅜	.47½	.47¼	.47¼	+ ⅜
July	.47½	.47⅝	.47¼	.47⅜	— ¼
Corn					
September	.29¼	.29⅜	.28⅞	.29	— ½
May	.26⅝	.26¾	.26¼	.26¼	— ½
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.27⅞	.27¾	— ¾
Oats					
May	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17	.17⅛	...
Lard					
January	3.82	3.82	3.80	3.82	...
May	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.92	—.03

COAL CO. WANTS RATE REVISION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to order a revision of rates on anthracite from the Lehigh and Wyoming coal fields of Pennsylvania to much of the country.

COTTON PRICES EASY

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—After losses of 4 to 8 points under local and southern selling, cotton steadied today on covering and trade buying. March sold off to 6.07 under the early pressure, rallied to 6.13, and closed at 6.10. The general market had net declines of 1 to 5 points.

WEEKLY DIVIDEND CHANGES

Standard Statistics Company reports 35 unfavorable dividend changes this week, an increase of three over the previous week. Favorable revisions numbered 18 compared with 11 last week. Seven payments were resumed.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INCOME

The New York Central Lines, for December, reported an increase in net operating income of $1,574,432 over the like period of 1931. For the 1932 month this income totaled $2,138,497 compared with $564,065 in December of the previous year.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Alum Co Am	49	48½	48½
1 Alum Ltd pf	30	30	30
10 Am Beverage	2	2	2
1 AmCitP&LA (3h)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Am Cit P&LB (.15g)	5	4⅞	5
2 Am Cyan B	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Am Gas&El (1a)	30⅝	30	30⅝
1 Am G&E pf (6)	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Am Lt&T (2½)	19¼	19	19¼
1 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Am Sup Power	4½	4¼	4¼
†25 Am Transformer	3	3	3
2 Arctur Rad Tube	½	½	½
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 As G&EL A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19 Atlas Corp	7¾	7⅝	7¾
†50 Axton Fish A (3.20)	50	49¾	50
B			
1 Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
5 Braz T & L	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Buf N&EP pf	21⅝	21½	21½
1 Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Can Marc Wire	1	1	1
2 Carnation	7½	7½	7½
†75 Celanese 1st pf	43¾	40	43¾
2 Cen St. El	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Centrif Pi	2½	2½	2½
68 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1 Cit Serv pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
†25 Colum G&E cv pf	80	80	80
1 Colum O&G vtc	¾	¾	¾
1 Comwlth Edis	78	78	78
1 Comwlth&So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Comstock Tun	½	½	½
1 Cons G&E Balt	64½	64½	64½
1 Cons Ret Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Cord Corp	6¾	6½	6½
1 Cresson Gold .02E	¼	¼	¼
1 Crocker Wh	3½	3½	3½
D			
2 Deere & Co	9⅛	9	9
E			
1 East G& 6 pf 6	57½	57½	57½
47 El Bond & Sh (6%f)	18	17⅝	17⅝
5 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	42	41⅝	41⅝
3 El Pow As .10g	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 El Pow As A .10g	4	4	4
†50 Emp G & F 7pf	11½	11½	11½
5 Surop El deb rts	¼	¼	¼
F			
1 Fiat rcts	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Ford M Can A	6½	6½	6½
1 Ford M Fran	30	30	30
2 Fort Mot Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
3 Gen Aviation	5	4⅞	4⅞
†25 Georgia Pow pf	62½	62½	62½
1 Gold Seal Elec	¼	¼	¼
4 Koldman Sachs T	3	3	3
1 Gulf Oil Pa	26½	26½	26½
H			
1 Hudson Bay M&S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Humble Oil	44½	44⅜	44⅜
I			
1 Intercon Petrol	1/16	1/16	1/16
45 Internat Pet	10⅛	10	10⅛
1 Inter S Raz B	1¾	1¾	1¾
†20 Inters P Del pf	10	9⅞	10
J			
†10 Jones & Lvgh Stl	19	19	19
L			
4 Lake Shore M	29⅞	29½	29½
1 Lehigh C&N	7	7	7
†25 Lion Oil	2	2	2
†25 Long Is L pf B	73	73	73
M			
20 Mavis Bott A	¼	¼	¼
1 Mid West Util	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Mining Co Can	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†20 Minn Honey pf	68	66	68
1 Moody In ptc pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
N			
2 Nat Avia	7¼	7	7¼
1 Nat Fuel G	13	13	13
1 Nat Inves war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Nat P&L 6% pf	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Niag Hud Pow	13¾	13½	13½
3 Niag Hud A war	¾	¾	¾
1 Niag Sh Md B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Noma Elec	2	2	2
1 Nor Am Lt & Pow	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Nor Pipe L	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Novadel-Ag	45½	45½	45½
O			
†50 Okla Nat Gas 6½ pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
P			
7 Pac G&E 1pf	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
4 Pennroad	1⅝	1½	1½
10 Petrol Corp war	1-32	1-32	1-32
3 Phoenix Sec pf	10	10	10
1 Pioneer Gold	4	4	4
2 Pruden Inv	4½	4⅜	4½
†150 Pruden Inv pf 6	66	65½	66
R			
Relian Manage	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
S			
2 St Regis Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Seeman Bros	26	26	26
3 Shenandoah pf	13⅝	13½	13½
†20 Singer Mfg	102	100	102
4 So Penn Oil	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 Southern Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
†50 Stand Inv pf	7½	7½	7½
3 St Oil Ind	20⅞	20¾	20¾
1 St Oil Ky	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Swift & Co	8	8	8
T			
2 Tampa El	26	25½	26
5 Technicolor	3	3	3
10 Teck-Hugh G	3½	3½	3½
1 Transcont Air	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
U			
2 Unit Founders	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3 United Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Unit Gas war	½	½	½
†50 Unit Shoe M	37	37	37
2 U S & I Sec pf	23	22¾	23
†50 U S Play Cd	10½	10½	10½
1 Unit Verde	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
W			
†25 West Cartridge pf	60	60	60
1 Woodley ePt	2	2	2

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	80½	80½	80½
10 Alumin Co 5s '52	94¾	94¾	94⅞
13 Am G&E 5s 2028	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	48	47	47
4 Am Roll M 4½s '33	64¾	64¾	64¾
4 Appal El Pow 5s '56	96⅛	96	96
15 As Elec 4½s '53	46	45⅝	46
3 As G&E 5½'38 inv ct	25¾	25⅛	25⅛
59 As G&E 5s '50	28	26½	28
1 As G&E 5½s '77	35	35	35
35 As G&E 5s '68	26	24¾	25⅝
1 As G&E 4½s '48	27	27	27
114 As G&E 4½s '49 C	25¾	24½	25½
4 As Rayon 5s '50	49	49	49
27 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	20¾	19	19
1 As Tel Ut 6s '33	40	40	40
8 As T&T 5½s '55 A	19½	18½	18½
20 Balt & O RR 5sF'96	39½	39	39
15 Baldw Loc 5½s '33	73	72¾	73
20 Bell T Can 5s '55A	98⅞	98¼	98¼
13 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	98⅜	98	98
1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Bost Con G 5s '47	105	105	105
18 Broad Riv P 5s '54 A	48	47	48
1 Bflo G El 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 6s '42	83	83	83
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	71½	71½	71½
10 Cedar R Mfg 5s '53	98	98	98
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	75	75	75
4 Cen Ill P S 4½s '67F	69¾	69¼	69⅝
9 Cen Me 4½s '57 E	92½	92¼	92½
2 Cen Oh L&P 5s 50 A	74½	73½	74½
3 Cen P & L 5s 56	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
10 Cen P Svc 5½s 49	1⅛	1	1
10 Cen P S 5½s 49 xw	1½	1¼	1½
1 Cen St El 5s 48	42¼	42¼	42¼
9 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
2 Chi Dist E 4½s 70 A	84	84	84
5 Chi Dist E 5s 35 B	94	94	94
2 Chi J R ⅝ USY 5s 40	98	98	98
1 Cin St Car 5½s 52 A	57½	57½	57½
5 Cities Ser 5s 66	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
29 Cities Ser 5s 50	36⅞	36½	36⅞
3 Cit S Gas 5½s 42	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
3 Cit S G Pipe 6s 43	64½	64½	64½
6 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	38⅞	38	38⅞
3 Clev E Ill 5s 39	105⅞	105¼	105¼
6 Cleve Ry 5s 33	97	96¾	96¾
3 Comw'l Ed 5s 53 A	104	104	104
4 Comw'l Ed 5s 54 B	104½	104½	104½
5 Comw'l Ed 4½s 56 C	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Comw'l Ed 4½s 57 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
28 Comw'l Ed 4s 81 F	91⅞	91¼	91¾
8 Comw'l Ed 5½s 62 B	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Comw'l Sub 5½s 48A	48½	48½	48½
6 Conn Riv P 5s 52 A	99½	99¼	99⅝
1 Con CEL&P 4½s 35	104	104	104
3 C G&PBa 4s 81 new	98⅜	98½	98⅜
13 C GEL&P Ba 4s 81	98⅝	98½	98½
5 Con Gas Ut 6s 43 A	24⅜	24¼	24½
6 Consum P 4½s 58	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
9 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	59⅝	59¼	59¼
3 Cont Oil 5½s 37	98	97½	97½
20 Crane Co 5s 40	69	68⅞	69
1 Crucible St 5s 40	47	47	47
10 Cudahy P 5½s 37	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 C CP&L 4½s 56	9-	90½	91
5 Dayton P&L 5s 41	106	105¾	106
1 Det C Gas 6s 47 A	94	94	94
5 Det C Gas 5s 50 B	85⅛	84	84
6 D Gulf G 6½s 37 A	84¼	83	83
2 Duke Pow 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 E Ut Inv 5s '54 A	21	20½	21
59 Ed El Ill 5s '35	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
38 Ed El Ill 5s '34	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	43⅛	43	43⅛
3 Empire Dis E 5s '52	48	47⅞	48
6 Emp O&R 5½s '42	43⅝	43	43⅝
5 Erie Ltg 5s '67	104	102⅝	104
1 Fed Sugar 6s '33	2½	2½	2½
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	32¼	32	32
3 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	84½	84½	84½
5 Fstone Tire 5s '42	88	87	88
16 Fla P&L 5s '54	63¾	63	63
13 Fla P 5½s '79 A	59	58⅜	59
31 Gatin P 5s '56	68½	67⅞	68½
3 Gatin P 6s '41	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Gatin P 6s '41 B	51½	51½	51½
5 Gen Mot Ac 5s '36	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	19	18½	18½
1 Gen WW 5s '43 A	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Gen WW 5s '44 B	14	13⅝	14
2 Gn WW 6s B '44 cod	12½	12½	12½
9 Geo Pow 5s '67	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
10 Gillette 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	54	54	54
1 Grnd Trunk 6½s '36	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Grt Nor P 5s '36	100	100	100
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100	100	100¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
2 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61B	73½	73½	73½
36 Hackensk W Co 5s'38	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 Hanna Co 6s '34	95	95	95
2 Houst G G 6s '43 A	47	47	47
6 Hout L&P 4½s'81E	95	95	95
13 Ill Pw & L 5s '56 C	67½	67⅛	67½
7 Ill Pw & L 5½s '57	55	55	55
5 Ill Pw & L 5½s '54 B	70½	70¼	70¼
2 Ind El 6s '47	88	86½	88
3 Ind Svc 5s '50	25	24¼	25
6 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
74 Indnapls PL 5s '57 A	94½	93¾	94
2 Insull Ut Inv 6s 40 B	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Int Sec Am 5s '47	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
2 Interr Nat G 6s '36	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Inters Pow 6s '52	40	39	39
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	56⅜	56	56
4 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	72	72	72
4 Inters Tel 5s 61 A	65	65	65
3 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61B	83	83	83
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	82½	82½	82½
7 Jer Cen P&L4½s'31C	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	101	101	101
1 Kan El P 6s '37 A	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Ky Util 6½s '48 D	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4 Ky Util 5s '61 H	74	74	74
2 Keyst Tel 5½s '55	54	54	54
1 Kop Gas&C 5½s 50	81½	81½	81½
2 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	78⅞	78½	78½
1 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	87¼	87¼	87¼
23 Lehigh PS 6 2026 A	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
2 Lex Util 5s '52	71	71	71
2 Lib McN&L 5s'42	55	55	55
3 Iou G&E Ky4½s'61C	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Lou P&L 5s'57	91½	91	91
1 Manitoba P5½s'51A	45	45	45
3 Mass Gas 5s '55	91½	91½	91½
7 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	96¼	95⅝	96¼
2 Mich As Tel 5s'61 A	73	70	73
2 Midland Val RR 5s'43	44	42½	42½
14 Minn G Lt 4½s'50	89¾	89	89¾
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Miss P&I Co 5s '57	78	78	78
1 Miss Riv P 5s'51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 MonongaWP5½s'53B	78	75⅝	78
36 Mont LH&P 5s'51 A	95⅝	94⅝	95
5 Mont LH&P 5s'70 B	94½	94½	94½
2 Morris Pl 6s'47 A xw	44	44	44
1 Munson S S 6½s'37	10	10	10
1 Narragansett 5s'57 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	73¼	72	73¾
3 N Pub S 5s'78 ctf	20½	20½	20½
1 Nebr Pw 4½s'81	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Nev Cal E 5s'56	64¾	64⅜	64⅜
2 N Eng G&E 5s'50	57	57	57
1 N Eng G&E 5s'48	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1 N Eng G&E 5s'47	57	57	57
2 N Orl P S 6s'49 A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 N Orl P S 4½s'35	61	61	61
1 N Roch W 5½s'51A	83½	83½	83½
33 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
35 NY Stat E&G 4½'80	91	90⅛	91
1 Niag Fall P 6s'50	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Niag Fall P 5s'59A	105	105	105
5 Nor Am L&P 5s'35	90	89½	89½
4 Nor Am L&P 5s'36	89½	89½	89½
15 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56A	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜
6 Nor I Pub S 5s'69	89	89	89
6 Nor O P&L 5½s'51	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Nor State P 5½s'40	92	91½	92
6 Nor State P 4½s'61	96¼	95¾	96¾
13 N'west PS 5s '57 A	68¾	68	68½
22 Ohio Ed 5s '60	95½	95⅛	95⅛
6 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	103½	103½	103½
8 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	99½	99	99
1 Ohio Pub S 6s '53 C	92	92	92
8 Ohio Pub S 5s '54 D	85	84½	85
3 Okla G&E 6s '40 A	78	78	78
6 Okla G&E 5s '50	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 Okla P&W 5s '48 A	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
2 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	100	100	100
4 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	100	100	100
3 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106	106	106
2 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Pac P&L 5s '55	69¼	68½	69
14 Pen C P&L 4½s '77	80	78⅞	80
1 Pen D&W 6s '49 xw	34	34	34
8 Pen-O Ed 5½s '59 B	75¼	74¼	74¼
12 Pen-O P&L5½s'54A	102¾	102½	102½
5 Pen Pow 5s '56	103¼	103	103
2 Pen Tel Cor 5s '60 C	97½	96¾	97½
1 Pen W&P 5s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	100½	100½	100½
2 P GL&C 5s '81 B	91½	91½	91½
1 P GL&S 6s '57 C	105	105	105
4 Ph El 5s '66	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
3 Ph El P 5½s '72	107½	107½	107½
7 Pied El 6½s '60 A	74	73⅞	73⅞
4 Pied N Ry 5s '54 A	69	69	69
13 Potomc Ed 5s '56E	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Potomc Ed 4½s '61F	86	86	86
1 Proct & G 4½s '47	105	105	105
10 Pb Sv N Ill 5s '56	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Pb S N Ill 4½s'80E	87¾	87½	87¾
9 Pb S N Ill 4½s'81F	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
20 Pb Sv N Ill 6½s'37G	107¼	107	107¼
1 Pb Sv Ok 5s '57D	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Pb Sv Subs5½s'49A	77¾	77½	77½
6 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3 Pg Sd P&L4½s'50D	60½	60⅜	60⅜
4 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	16	15¾	16
2 Rep Gas 6s '45A cod	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
31 Roch Cen P 5s '53	44	43¾	44
4 Roch Tel 4½s '53C	100	100	100
2 St L Gas & C 6s '47	14	13¾	14
8 Safe Har W 4½s '79	102	101¾	102
1 San Ant P S 5s '58B	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 San Joa L&P 5s '57D	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Seattle Lt 5s '49	48½	48½	48½
1 Shaw WP 4½s '70 D	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 Shaw WP 5s '70 C	70	70	70
2 Sheffield Stl 5½s '48	70	70	70
27 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	79¾	79¼	79¾
1 So Cal Ed 5s '39	106	106	106
33 So Cal Ed 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104⅝
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 So Cal Ed 5s '54	105	104½	105
3 So Cal Gas 5s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 So Cal Gas 5s '37	88½	88½	88½
6 So Ind G&E 5½s '57	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 So Ind Ry 4s '51	41	41	41
2 So Jersey G&E 5s '53	106	105	105
2 So Nat G 6s '44	48	47½	47½
5 S'west As Tel 5s'61A	54	53	53
1 S'west G&E 5s '57A	79	79	79
1 S'west L&P 5s '57A	66½	66½	66½
5 S5west Nat G 6s '45	37	37	37
2 Stand G&E 6s '35	62½	62½	62½
2 Stand G&E 6s'35 cvt	64½	64½	64½
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	48	48	48
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	47	47	47
1 Sun Oil 5½s '39	102	102	102
5 Sup Po Ill 6s '61	91	91	91
2 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	77½	77½	77½
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Syracuse L 5s '57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Tex City Ga s5s'48	56	56	56
3 Tex El S 5s '60	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	18¼	18	18
2 Tex P&L 5s '56	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	66	66	66
19 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97⅝	97	97⅛
6 Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	29	28½	29
6 Ulen & Co 6s '44	20	19¼	19¼
10 Un Atl Co 4½s'37	99¾	99¾	99¾
22 Un El 4½s '57	99	98½	98⅞
23 Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	102¾	102½	102¾
11 Un L&Ry 5½s'52	54	53½	53½
4 US Rub 6s'33	88½	88	88
2 U S Rub 6½s '35	39	39	39
2 U S Rub 6½s '36	37	37	37
2 U S Rub 6½s '38	35	34½	34½
1 Utica G&E 5s'52E	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Van Camp Pg 6s'48	16	16	16
3 Virg Pub S 6s'46	59½	59	59½
2 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	75¼	75	75
2 West Pa 5s 2030	63	63	63
2 West Pa Pw 4s'61H	99½	99½	99½
2 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	53¾	53½	53¾
1 Wis M'nn L&P 5s'44	83½	88½	88½
3 Wisc P&L 5s'56E	89	88	88
1 Wisc P&L 5s'58F	89	89	89
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	87½	87½	87½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	33	33	33
1 Bog Mg Bk 7c'47nw	29¾	29¾	29¾
9 Buen A Pr 7½'47	26¾	26	26½
8 Buen A Pr 7s '52	21¼	20¼	20¼
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 Cen Bk Ger 6s'52A	51	51	51
4 Com Prvt Bk 5½s'37	64½	64½	64½
2 Europ El 6½s '65	63¼	63¼	63¼
17 Ger C Mun 7s '47	56¼	55½	55½
6 Ger C Mun 7s '47	55¾	55¾	55¾
3 Hamburg El 5½s '38	71¾	71¾	71¾
13 Hanover City 7s '39	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	81¾	81	81¾
2 Isotta Fras 7s '42	64½	64½	64½
7 Medellin Col 7s '51	13	13	13
7 Nippon E P 6½s '53	40	39½	40
1 Pomerania 6s '53	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 Prussia El 6s '54	67¼	67¼	67¼
20 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	56½	55½	56½
27 Russ 6½sctf NC 19	3½	3½	3½
2 Russ 5½s 1921	3½	3½	3½
11 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	3½	3¼	3½
1 Saxon Pb Wk 6s '37	65¾	65¾	65¾
6 Terni Elec 6½s '53	81	81	81
3 Un El Svc 7s '56	81	81	81
6 Un Ind 6½s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Un Ind 6s '45	61½	61½	61½

†—Actual Sales.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

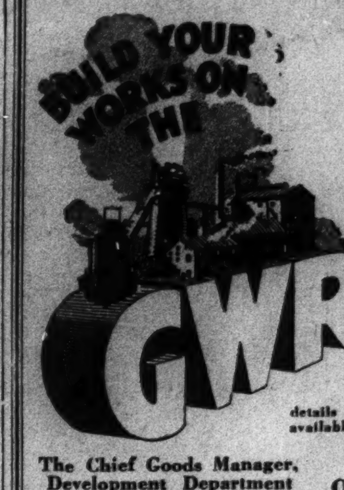
	Jan 28	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .66⅛	$ .65¾	$ .75¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.40⅛	.40⅛	.52¾
Oats, 2 white	.26⅝	.27	.38
Flour	3.65	3.65	4.50
Beef, family	11.50	12.50	17.00
Pork	14.25	17.50	17.50
Lard	.0465	.0440	.0540
Cotton, Mid Up	.0625	.0625	.0675
Zinc	.0295	.03	.0290
Iron	13.34	15.64	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	27.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07
Tin	.2300	.2262	.2170
Rubber	.02¾	.0297	.0421
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.03	.0290
Printcloths	.02⅝	.03¼	.03¾

S. S. KRESGE CO.

S. S. Kresge Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $5,656,719 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $9,461,698 in 1931. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 net profit was equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $1, a share on the 5,517,929 shares of common, compared with $1.69 a common share in 1931.

MIDWEST AUTO SALES RISE

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Distribution of automobiles at wholesale in the Seventh Federal Reserve District for December gained for the second consecutive month, says Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Retail sales increased moderately, contrary to seasonal trend.



The Best Location Possesses These Advantages

Low priced, low rated land. Good labour supplies. Accessibility of raw materials. Excellent shipping facilities. Cheap lighting, power and water. Adjacent to good markets.

A register of these sites is maintained by the Great Western Railway. Full details and prospective transport charges are available on application to:—

The Chief Goods Manager, Development Department
G. W. R. Paddington Station, London, W. 2, England

OR

The General Agent for U. S. and Canada
Great Western Railway of England, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York

James Milne, General Manager, Paddington Station, London, Eng.

'CAPITALISTIC' SYSTEM UPHELD DURING SLUMP

Inflated Prosperity Peak Should Be Permanent, Engineer Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 28—"There is no inherent reason why the business prosperity occurring at the peak of an inflation should not be permanent."

Thus, in a critical examination of the "Mechanics of Recovery," Dr. H. C. Dickinson, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., concluded his findings as the incoming president of the Society of Automotive Engineers. He added the conclusion that the recession can be dispelled promptly without disturbing the "capitalistic" systems.

Dr. Dickinson's three-point proposal is stated as: an incipient inflation to divert part of the unearned increment of capital to increasing business; in a recession, to increase business and employment by increasing the number of people working, by a process which will cost nothing to yield a profit to all concerned; in normal periods of prosperity, not to interfere with distribution.

Mr. Dickinson proposes that in times of unemployment the Government borrow on short-time loans, anticipating a rise in prices. The proceeds would be used to increase employment and raise the national income level.

In times of incipient inflation, when capital prices tend to rise above the capitalized earnings, the Government would tax unearned increment and put the proceeds into circulation to raise the net total national income. "There is no limit to the total amount of debt which could exist provided interest were not reinvested," he declared.

In an endeavor to show how his three-point proposal could be worked out Dr. Dickinson emphasized three points:

"The normal distribution of income should not be disturbed. This norm results from a complex of forces not under control, and experience has shown that any disturbance of it is likely to be disastrous.

"Taxes represent only a redistribution, not a loss of incomes. This has been shown many times by economists but has not been greatly emphasized or generally understood. However, this feature of taxation is not a necessary one. Taxes can be made nonselective.

"By a nonselective tax we mean one which does not in any way disturb the normal distribution of incomes," he explained. "An ungraduated and universal tax on net incomes would closely approach this condition. Such a tax has certain very important characteristics, which we shall emphasize because of their essential bearing on the proposed method of economic control.

Mr. Dickinson mentioned that no effective moves seem to be in progress to put men back on their old jobs, except such as are being made by industrial leaders, hampered by the "conservative" attitude of the banks as regards commercial loans.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.11	6.13	6.07	6.10	—.03
May	6.26	6.26	6.19	6.23	—.03
July	6.38	6.39	6.34	6.37	—.01
October	6.57	6.58	6.51	6.54	—.05
December	6.70	6.71	6.56	6.69	—.03
January	6.74	6.74	6.73	6.73	—.02

Spots 6.25, unchanged. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.22	6.22	6.17	6.19	—.03
May	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.32	—.03
July	6.46	6.46	6.42	6.42	—.04
October	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60	—.05
December	6.76	6.76	6.72	6.72	—.04

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.09	—.03
May	6.23	6.23	6.18	6.22	—.01
July	6.36	6.36	6.32	6.34	—.02
October	6.53	6.51	6.49	6.50	—.04
December	6.65	6.65	6.54	6.54	—.04
January	6.70	6.70	6.66	6.69	—.03

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.92	4.94	4.91	4.92	—.01
May	4.94	4.96	4.93	4.94	—.03
July	4.97	4.97	4.96	4.96	—.03
October	5.01	5.02	5.00	5.00	—.04
December	5.03				—.03
January	4.93	4.94	4.92	4.92	—.01

Spots 5.18, up 3 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
September	53.80b	53.80b	....
October	54.20b	54.20b	....
November	54.30b	54.30b	....
December	54.40b	54.40b	....
February	52.00b	52.00b	....
March	52.60b	52.60b	....
April	52.60b	52.60b	....

Tone at close steady. bBid.

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL NET

American Commercial Alcohol Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $586,365 after charges, taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to $3.01 a share on the 194,747 shares of $20 par common, compared with a net loss of $597,651 in 1931.

97 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.

Office Furniture Specialists

32 Franklin Street, Boston

5% INTEREST PAID LAST DIVIDEND ON MATURED SHARES

Shares sold in units of $200 each in limited numbers. Organized and operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. Shares never depreciate in value. Dividend checks mailed quarterly. Correspondence invited.

TRIMOUNT CO-OPERATIVE BANK

314 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Thriving in Hard Times

Whilst a financial blizzard has been blowing over the world, the Port of Bristol has had three record years for the amount of business done. Why not establish a branch at prosperous Bristol? All information from City Development Board, Bristol, England.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5340

Achievement Of Mankind In Machine Age

With remarkable speed mankind has conquered the problem of production, says the Magazine of Wall Street. Plant after plant has become a marvel of virtually automatic, mechanical efficiency.

In New Jersey a rayon factory nears completion. It can produce for 24 hours without a single worker, controlled from a Manhattan office by touch of a button.

Engineers have designed a road-building machine, which, with six workers, will tear up an old street pavement, prepare the foundation and lay eight miles of new paving in one day.

Each such amazing advance in production energy throws men out of jobs by the score, leading not a few serious observers to fear that the flowering of the Machine Age spells doom for our present economic order.

Yet the trend toward mechanization is not new. Up until the present depression became acute, the available evidence suggested strongly that scientific and mechanical gains brought about an ever-higher standard of living and in this process provided new jobs for workers displaced.

Thus, between 1920 and 1930, a decade of rapid mechanization, the percentage of our population gainfully employed increased from 39.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent. Moreover, the 1930 figure of 39.8 per cent compares with only 34.7 per cent in 1880. The figures are those of the United States census.

While it is conceivable that the trend toward technological unemployment has been accelerated in the last three years, it is open to question whether this problem has not been exaggerated by attributing to it unemployment which will ultimately prove to have been caused by temporary factors of economic depression.

HERCULES POWDER PROFIT

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 28 (AP)—The annual report of the Hercules Powder Co., made public today, showed net profit of $839,763 for 1932. The 1932 total, the report said, represented, after payment of $748,056 dividends on preferred stock, 24 cents a share on the company's common stock. The figures for 1931 showed net profits of $1,430,538.

GORHAM MFG. DEFERS DIVIDEND

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28—Directors of Gorham Manufacturing Company deferred action on the common dividend usually due at this time, until the next quarterly meeting. The company paid 25 cents a share in the final quarter of 1932, making total payments during the year of $1.30 a share.

HALL-SHIELDS SINGLES FINAL

Both Reach Doubles Title Round as Opponents in Canadian Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 28—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Francis X. Shields of New York will appear in both finals of the thirteenth annual Canadian indoor tennis championship tournament Saturday, and will be opponents in each. Both won international matches in their singles on Friday from local opponents, Hall winning in four sets from Marcel Rainville and Shields defeating Charles W. Leslie in convincing style in three straight sets. In the doubles Hall and Rainville, opponents in the singles, teamed together to eliminate another United States-Canada pair, Albert Law of New York and David Morrice of Montreal, in four sets while Shields, with Edward W. Burns Jr. of New York, won from Roland Longtin and H. P. Emard of this city in three sets.

The feature of the day's play was the match between Hall and Rainville in the singles. Hall, who with George M. Lott Jr. has alternated in holding the title for six years, dropped the first set to Rainville, but won the second, 8—6, both being close struggles. The third was a tense affair and it was not until the twenty-fourth game that Hall broke through Rainville's service to win the set at 13—11. After the rest he was much stronger and won with comparative ease. The strain of their singles match told on the pair in the doubles encounter with Law and Morrice, but their greater experience and steadiness told in the long run. They lost the first set, after it went to deuce, but won the next three.

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—SINGLES—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 4—6, 8—6, 13—11, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall and Marcel Rainville defeated David Morrice, Montreal, and Albert Law, New York, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, defeated Roland Longtin and H. P. Emard, Montreal, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

Jibaro, Havana, Cuba Cup Leader

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Cuban yachtsmen scored their second straight triumph over rivals from the United States and Nassau yesterday, as the Havana yacht Jibaro, sailed by Cesar Fuentes, won the opening race of the series for the Cuba Cup. Jibaro's triumph followed that of Mara, of the Havana Yacht Club, Thursday in the first Bacardi Cup race, opening event of the week-long international star class regatta.

Jibaro won only after a close race with the Nassau craft, Zelda, skippered by Charles Arteaga, which finished only 23 seconds behind. The Havana yacht was timed in 2h. 1m. 35s., for the 10-mile course off the Miramar Yacht Club.

Manuel Rasco's Ellen 2d, the second Havana yacht, took third place in 2h. 3m. 5s., followed by last year's Cuba Cup winner, Winsome, representing the western Long Island Sound fleet and sailed by Harkness Edwards. The Nassau craft Mickey Mouse, handled by H. N. Knowles, was fifth and last, coming in less than three minutes behind the winner.

Three yachts from the United States failed to get into the point scoring for the series. The western Long Island Sound boat Gull was disqualified for touching a buoy and Ace, of the same fleet, dropped out. The New Orleans entry, Tempe III, was damaged and withdrew. The summary:

Yacht	Fleet	Skipper	Time	Pts
Jibaro	Havana	C. Fuentes	2:01:35	5
Zelda	Nassau	C. Arteaga	2:01:58	4
Ellen II	Havana	M. Rasco	2:03:05	3
Winsome	W.L.I.S.	H. Edwards	2:03:14	2
Mickey Mouse	Nassau	N. H. Knowles	2:04:30	1
Gull	W.L.I.S.	C. Shields, disqualified.		
Ace	W.L.I.S.	A. Iselin, withdrew.		
Tempe III	New Orleans	Jahncke, withdrew		

McGILL FIVE OPENS WITH 48-25 VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 28—McGill University's basketball team made an auspicious start on its 1933 campaign in the Canadian intercollegiate series by defeating Toronto here last night by 48 to 25. The locals have won the title the last two years and in their opening game gave a well balanced display. They led at the interval by 19 to 10 and steadily increased their lead in the second half.

Allison, the high scorer of the visitors, was closely checked throughout and was held to one floor basket.

McGILL		TORONTO
Faulkner, lf	rg	Sniderman
Lewin, rf	lg	Gold
Young, c	c	Ford
Rice, lg	rf	Allison
Calhoun, rg	lf	Collins

Score—McGill 48, Toronto 25. Goals from floor—Lewin 7, Rice 6, Faulkner 2, Young, Calhoun, Smaill, Hammond for McGill; Wood 3, Ford 3, Sniderman 2, Allison, Gold for Toronto. Goals from foul—Lewin 2, Young 2, Smaill 2, Faulkner 2, Calhoun, Rice for McGill; Wood 2, Allison, Ford, Sniderman for Toronto. Spares—Lee, Smaill, Hammond, Ross for McGill; Wood, Wagman, Caplan for Toronto.

ENGLISH TEST TEAM WINS

SYDNEY, N S. W., Jan. 28 (AP)—The visiting English test match cricket team today defeated New South Wales by four wickets. Scores were: England, 199 and 110 for six; New South Wales, 180 and 128. Don Bradman scored 71 in the Australian second innings, but the other players were no match for the English bowling, especially that of Wally Hammond, who exploited a tricky spot on the pitch to good effect. England also made a feeble display in its second innings, Maurice Leyland being dismissed for 33 and Hammond for 4, but they had enough resistance to get the needed runs. Chilvers, New South Wales bowler, took three English wickets for 29 runs.

RISELEY WINS AT RACQUETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—R. C. Riseley of Clifton College gave a masterly display of racquets at Queen's Club here, recently, when he defeated R. A. Gray, Rugby, in the final round of the annual Public Schools Handicap. The score was 15—5, 15—1, 15—11, and Gray was set to owe his opponent two aces in each game. Riseley hit harder, with better length, and on the comparative form in this match the odds might well have been reversed. Gray, in contrast to Riseley, played below his best and was forced onto the defensive most of the time. Riseley's development gives Clifton a radiant hope of winning the Public School Cup, for pairs, in April.

SPORTS — BRITISH

A COLUMN FOR LADIES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THE ladies are at it again. Once more they are invading a male preserve and proving that what man can do in the way of sport, women can do also. Their latest sphere of activity is the billiards room, and since they first peeped round the door, with becoming diffidence, two or three years ago, they have become sufficiently interested to step right in and stay there. They cannot yet be compared seriously with men players, of course; but they have made a great advance in both skill and numbers, and they now have national championships of their own for amateurs and professionals. A Women's Billiards Association has been formed to govern the new feminine side of this game, and a team tournament has been instituted. The latest development is a championship for girls, won recently by Helen McDougall. For the first time in history, too, a woman has "marked" a first-class match between two men professionals. She is Ruth Harrison, champion of England's paid women players and the outstanding "cue woman" at the present time.

It is really amazing how women have widened their field of organized activities in sport since Armistice Day, 1918. In Britain, they have been holding national championships for squash racquets and track and field events since 1922, for cross-country running since 1927, and for rowing since 1928, and latterly they have turned their serious attention also to such masculine pursuits as waterpolo, pony polo, billiards and cycling. In the last 14 years they have greatly advanced the standards in their pre-war pastimes of lawn tennis, golf, badminton, field hockey, swimming, foils fencing, lacrosse and cricket; they have proved themselves capable of meeting (and beating) men on level terms at rifle shooting, aviation, motoring, motorcycling and motorboating; and they have well sustained their long tradition in archery, skating, yachting and certain phases of horsemanship. One had nearly forgotten to mention that they still shine effulgently at croquet, the only serious ball game at which both sexes can compete from "scratch" and at which they both participate in one "open" championship.

Croquet Furnishes First Championship

The word croquet takes us back almost to the very dawn of modern history in women's sport, for it was this game which provided them with their first national championship. That was in 1869, so it can be seen that a span of 65 years, at most, covers the entire subject. In due course a primitive form of lawn tennis rivaled croquet on the garden lawns of England, and in 1884 the women disported themselves in their first championship at Wimbledon. Nine years after the first lawn-tennis championship, the British golf championship for women came into being, followed in 1900 by a similar competition in badminton, in 1901 by one for swimming, and in 1907 by one for foils fencing. The girls of certain other lands had followed suit, and an example of their prowess in the United States was furnished by the victory of May Sutton (now Mrs. T. C. Bundy) in the women's singles at the Wimbledon lawn-tennis championships of 1905.

Then came the war, followed by a relaxation of many conventions. And when games playing was resumed in 1919, it went forward with an impetus that would have staggered coy damsels in the pioneer days. There is a great contrast between post-war and pre-war fashions. In 1907, for example, a feminine rowing "eight," snapped while at practice on the Thames River, presented a vision of flowing skirts, heavy jerseys and the crowning glory of unsteady masses of hair. The crews of bobbed-haired maidens which can be seen out on the rivers in their dozens nowadays are a much more effective-looking proposition, in their shorts and singlets. There have been athletic women throughout the ages, no doubt, commencing with Atalanta; but the sum total of their efforts did not prevent feminine sport from being more of a joke than anything else, up to 1918.

Seven Swim English Channel

The things that women have done in sport since the war would have seemed like a dream in 1914. Seven of them have swum across the English Channel. A Polish girl (Stanislawa Walasiewic) has run 100 meters in 11.9s.—.1s. faster than the time returned by the winner of the first Olympic sprint in 1896. An American girl (Helene E. Madison) has swum 100 yards in 60 4-5s., which would have been red-hot going in the English men's championship for this distance up to 1900. A woman (Thyrza Innes) has sculled from Putney to Mortlake, over the Oxford-Cambridge boat-race course, in 25m. 25s., while the record for a man on this 4¼-mile stretch of tidal water is 21m. 47s., and a good male sculler would be pleased with himself if he beat 23 minutes. A woman (M. E. Foster) has won the King's Prize at the famous Bisley Meet, against the pick of the Empire's rifle shots. A woman, Mrs. J. A. Mollison, better known as Amy Johnson, has flown from London to Cape Town, S. Af., in the unprecedented time of 4d. 6h. 56m.

So the tale could go on. Small wonder that the sportswomen have captured the headlines and provided the newspapers with a wide variety of "splash" stories, not to mention pretty pictures. At first, women in sport were news because they were novelties; now their universal activities in sport have genuine "reader interest" for the big public that treats them with all the seriousness that they command.

Wright-Pearson Enter Semifinal

William C. Wright Jr. and Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia, United States racquets doubles champions, opened the campaign in defence of their title at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, Friday, playing only one match to reach the semifinal round. The champions defeated Clarence C. Pell Jr., member of the Harvard varsity hockey team, and Roger W. Cutler of Boston, in straight games, 15—2, 15—5, 15—6.

Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell Sr., New York, many times national champions, advanced by defeating Constantine Hutchins and Malcolm W. Greenough, Boston, 15—3, 15—3, 12—15, 15—12, while another New York team, W. Palmer Dixon and Herbert N. Rawlins, former Harvard University squash racquets players, defeated two Harvard undergraduates, James R. Leonard, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Malcolm C. Kirkbride, of New York, 15—9, 15—8, 18—13.

Charles Devens, former Harvard football and baseball star, paired with Henry C. Clark of Boston, entered the semifinal round on the opening day by winning from A. L. Corey and F. P. Frelinghuysen of New York, by default.

LOTT WINS OVER GREGORY MANGIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 28—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago advanced to the singles final of the all-South tennis tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club here yesterday when he defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

The other semifinalists, Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, took to the courts yesterday afternoon to battle for the right to meet Lott in the title round, but darkness overtook them when the match was in the fifth set with Grant leading at 5—4. The first four sets were divided. The summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

CECILE BOWES VS. MRS. MADEIRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 28 — Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd defeated Ruth Hall of Merion, former United States champion and Pennsylvania titleholder for the past two years, in a semifinal-round match here yesterday in the state women's squash racquets championship at the Merion Cricket Club. Miss Bowes won at 15—9, 15—6, 15—6. Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion also reached the title round when she defeated Ann Page, a clubmate, 10—15, 15—9, 15—12, 12—15, 15—10. Miss Page and Mrs. Madeira carried off the doubles championship yesterday, defeating Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, and Anne B. Townsend, Merion, 8—15, 17—15, 10—15, 15—10, 18—17. Miss Hall and Miss Townsend won this title last year.

SEA GULLS WIN EASILY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur hockey champions, handed the Boston Hockey Club its first defeat of the season here last night by the overwhelming score of 11 to 1. Herb Foster led the attack on the Bostonians with three goals.

Four Contests In Five-Day Schedule

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Oakland	15	2	10	93	85	.600
Hollywood	15	3	16	151	161	.484
San Francisco	10	3	14	111	109	.417

RESULT JAN. 21.
Hollywood 6, Oakland 2.
RESULT JAN. 23
San Francisco 11, Hollywood 5.
RESULT JAN. 24
Oakland 4, Hollywood 1.
RESULT JAN. 25
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 3, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 28—The California Hockey League game at Hollywood Jan. 21 was one of the most interesting of the season. Oakland led until the Millionaires tied them, 2 to 2, midway of the opening period. Then the home team gave a brilliant exhibition of stick work, skating and combination play that returned them winners, 6 to 2. Hollywood's defense led by Berge Irving was remarkable. McCuaig with three goals led in the scoring.

At the Iceland rink in San Francisco Jan. 23 Hollywood, minus the services of Irving, fell easy victims to Lloyd Cook's Rangers, 11 to 5. Excepting Lorne Cummings at defense, every Ranger scored points, Jimmy Evans leading with two goals and five assists. Joe Joseph, Syrian born right winger, made his first appearance of the season with Hollywood.

Oakland Sheiks strengthened their hold on first place Jan. 24, on their home ice, at the expense of the Millionaires from Hollywood, who were again without Berge Irving or a capable substitute at defense. The Oaks kept in front all the way and won, 4 to 1, two goals each being scored by Babs Johnson and Tony Anderson.

At Hollywood Jan. 25 an overtime tie alive with brilliant skirmishes resulted, Hollywood 3, San Francisco 3. The visitors had the game well in hand 3 to 0, at 10 minutes of the third period, though it had been closely contested. A five-man attack by Hollywood and goals by Pool, Irving and Smith sent the match into overtime. Don Cummings and Gordon Teel with two, accounted for the Ranger scores.

THREE TITLES DECIDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Three Metropolitan A. A. A. U. swimming championship titles were decided at the Downtown Athletic Club pool last night. Joan McSheehy of the Women's Swimming Association won the 100-yard backstroke title in 1m. 14 3-5s., with Lisa Lindstrom, W. S. A., second, and Helen Hendry, W. S. A., third. Susan Robertson of the W. S. A. won the 500-yard freestyle title in 6m. 53s. Margaret Decker, W. S. A., was second, and Muriel Craig, Dragon Club, third. George H. Kojac, New York A. C., won the 150-yard backstroke title in 1m. 39 1-5s., with John Wicklun, Dragon Club, second, and Wallace Spence, New York A. C., third.

DURAND WINS GOLF FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Coming from behind with sub-par golf, Celest Durand of Garden City, L. I., captured the annual Lake Worth golf championship here yesterday by defeating Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., 1 up in the 36-hole finals. Durand shot a 68 for his afternoon round, one under par, despite a strong wind that had hampered both players all day.

Bayside Defeats City A. C., 4 to 3

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	PC
Bayside T. C.	7	0	33	17	1.000
Yale Club	6	1	31	18	.857
City A. C.	5	2	36	13	.714
Crescent A. H. C.	5	2	32	17	.714
The Squash Club	5	2	27	22	.714
Columbia U. C.	3	4	25	24	.429
Harvard Club	2	5	20	29	.286
New York A. C.	1	6	20	29	.143
Princeton Club	1	6	17	32	.143
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	7	5	44	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Bayside Tennis Club eliminated its most dangerous opponent for the New York group championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B team championships yesterday, when it defeated City Athletic Club, 4 to 3, on the courts of the latter. The affair was closely fought, and not until the final match between E. W. Kemble and A. P. Heineman had resulted in a victory for the former, was the issue settled.

Yale Club took second place, by defeating The Squash Club team on the Yale Club courts, also at 4 to 3, while Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club climbed into a tie with the two losers, for third position, by defeating New York Athletic Club, 5 to 2, on the New Moon courts.

Harvard Club and Columbia University Club were the other winners of the day, the former defeating Princeton Club, also at 4 to 3, on the Harvard Club courts, while Fraternity Squash Tennis Club defaulted its match with Columbia University Club, 7 to 0, when it could not get a team together. The summary:

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 4, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated S. L. Samuels, 17—16, 11—15, 17—14.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated Harold Ablowich, 15—12, 13—15, 15—11.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated R. W. Hill, 18—16, 15—5.

Carlton Block, City, defeated George Abbott, 15—11, 15—18, 15—6.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated A. P. Heineman, 15—7, 15—2.

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated Frank L. Giusti, 15—13, 15—11.

Rodney Blake, Bayside, defeated C. B. Mergentime, 15—8, 18—16.

YALE CLUB 4, THE SQUASH CLUB 3

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated C. R. Smith, 17—18, 15—9, 15—12.

H. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—2, 15—10.

W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, defeated Stanley Jones, 15—5, 15—5.

W. A. Forrester Jr., Squash Club, defeated Lambert Prettyman, 12—15, 15—3, 15—10.

A. J. Quist, Squash Club, defeated W. D. Cunningham, 15—11, 15—13.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated Carlos Lazo, 15—7, 18—17.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated Spencer Armstrong, 15—7, 15—5.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 5, N. Y. A. C. 2

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—8, 11—15, 15—9.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, 15—7, 4—15, 18—16.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—8, 15—13.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated J. P. Leo, 15—7, 15—10.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—4, 15—7.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—5, 15—5.

Walter Oertly, New York, defeated W. E. Lawrence, 15—6, 17—18, 15—12.

HARVARD CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 3

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated C. H. Donner, 15—7, 15—7.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, 17—18, 17—16, 15—6.

L. B. Dailey, Princeton Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, 15—6, 15—10.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. English Jr., 15—10, 18—15.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Wood, 15—7, 17—18, 15—11.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated F. H. Merrill, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12.

M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated Denning Miller, 8—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Five Qualify In Junior Saber Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Two New York University undergraduates, one graduate, two members of The Fencers Club, and one from the New York Athletic Club, will represent the New York division of the Amateur Fencers League of America, at the United States junior individual saber championships at the Penn Athletic Club, March 11, as the result of the qualifying test held at the New York Athletic Club, yesterday evening.

Miguel A. de Capriles of University Fencers Club, was the graduate, with his younger brother, José R. de Capriles and Melvin Zimet of the varsity squad, representing New York University. Irving E. Cantor and Louis de Heder, a newcomer, are The Fencers Club pair, while Lorain Berz qualified from the home club.

Twenty-one candidates appeared, including representatives from College of the City of New York, Hamilton College, Saltus Fencing Club, Columbia University, Salle d'Armes Vince, German American Athletic Club and New York Turn Verein, in addition to the qualifying clubs. They were divided into four strips, with three survivors, then into two, also with three.

Miguel de Capriles, 5 to 0, and Melvin Zimet and Louis de Heder, each 3 to 2, qualified over John H. Hanway Jr., New York A. C.; A. C. Camerle, New York Turn Verein, and Julio Cerra, Salle d'Armes Vince, on the first strip.

The strip was closer, with Irving E. Cantor, 4 to 1, qualifying first, while José de Capriles, Lorain Berz and Max Kapner, also of the University Fencers, tied on bouts at 3 to 2 each. But touches disqualified Kapner, as he had 21 against him to 15 and 18 against de Capriles and Berz. Frank Linder, German-American A. C., and Forest Lombaer, Columbia, were the other finalists.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	15	6	6	64	42	36
Syracuse	15	5	8	83	68	35
Buffalo	15	4	7	73	43	34
Windsor	10	5	10	53	59	25
Detroit	8	2	17	45	63	18
Cleveland	4	4	19	55	97	12

RESULT JAN 27
Cleveland 3, London 2.

CLEVELAND PROVIDES UPSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 28—Cleveland Indians of the International Hockey League bobbed up here last night with one of the biggest surprises of the season. The visiting Cleveland club gained a 3-to-2 victory at the expense of London Tecumsehs. It was the fourth victory of the season for Cleveland and the second defeat for the locals on home ice. Mike Brophy, Frank Daley and Jack Riley scored for Cleveland, while Pettinger accounted for both London goals.

LEARY AWARDED POND MEDAL

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 28 (AP)—Daniel J. Leary '33 of Turners Falls, Mass., captain and center on the Massachusetts State College football team last fall yesterday was awarded the Allan Leon Pond Memorial Medal, given annually for all-round excellence in football. Dean W. L. Machmer made the presentation at morning chapel.

COCHRAN NOW A GAME AHEAD

Hall Wins His First Victory in Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Welker Cochran	5	1	9	39
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	4	1	9	37
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	2	8	49
J. M. Layton	4	2	11	35
C. L. Jackson	3	3	9	39
T. S. Denton	3	4	9	40
A. J. Thurnblad	3	4	10	43
F. S. Scoville	3	4	6	46
Otto Reiselt	2	5	8	62
A. K. Hall	1	6	7	44

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Again Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former balkline king, claimed the spotlight in the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards here yesterday. Cochran made it five victories in six games, by defeating T. S. Denton of Kansas City, 50 to 30 in 41 innings. This puts him a game ahead of J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif., who has won four and lost only one.

The Hollywood entry appeared headed for a new short game when he ran 9 in the twenty-fourth inning and added 8 more in the next four innings to lead, 43 to 14, in the first half of the twenty-eighth. Denton took his turn and ran 6. Then the red ball became glued to the center of the end rail and in the safety play that followed, Denton lost a point for failing to drive a ball to the cushion. Shortly he counted 4 in a cluster and another safety session ensued, with the red ball again in almost the same inaccessible spot. While Cochran was gaining his last 7 points, Denton scored a total of 17. The score by innings:

Cochran—0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 5 2 2 1 1 4 0 0 0 2 9 4 0 0 4 0s 0 0 1 0s 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3. Total—50. Innings—41. High run—9. Safeties—2.

Denton—1 2 0 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0s 1 0 1 0 0s 2 0 0s 0 0 0 6 0s 0 4 0s 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 2. Total—30. Innings—40. High run—6. Safeties—4. One incomplete safety—1 off.

A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, defending the title, kept in the running by defeating A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, former champion, 50 to 42 in 49 innings. It was Kieckhefer's best game of the tourney, according to some experts who claim he won in spite of playing off from in three of his five previous engagements. His performance included a run of 8 midway in the contest, and a finishing sprint of 5. Thurnblad trailed most of the way, but took the lead briefly after running two 5s and a 7 in a stretch of four innings. This gave him the advantage, 33 to 31, in the thirtieth, and it was close from there to the finish. The score by innings:

Kieckhefer—0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 0 2 3 1 1 1 1 0 9 0 0 0 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 5. Total 50. Innings—49. High Runs—8.

Thurnblad—0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 3 0s 1 2 1s 0 0 1 0 5 0 5 7 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0s 0 0 1 0 0. Total—42. Innings—48. High Runs—7. Safeties—3.

A. K. Hall of Chicago won his first victory in seven appearances when he outpointed F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., 50 to 28 in 44 frames. The lead changed several times in the early innings, and Hall tied it up at 15 in the nineteenth frame. After that he advanced and never surrendered the lead. He made his last 12 points in five turns at the table, a session which included one blank inning and runs of 4 and 6. The latter was high for the game, and left him only two to get. The score by innings:

Hall—0 0 0 2 0 4s 0 0 2 1 1 0 0s 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 2 3 1 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 2 4 0 6 2. Total—50. Innings—44. High run—6. Safeties 2.

Scoville—1 0 1 0 0 0s 0 5 1 0 0 1 0s 0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0. Total—28. Innings—43. High run—5. Safeties 2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

GLEDHILL DEFEATS VIVIAN McGRATH

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 28 (AP)—Keith Gledhill today succeeded where H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. failed as he defeated 16-year-old Vivian McGrath of Australia, in straight sets in the semifinals of the Australian tennis championships. The scores were 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Gledhill will meet John C. (Jack) Crawford, Australia's No. 1, in the finals.

After defeating McGrath Gledhill paired with Vines to defeat R. O. Cummings and H. Hasset 6—1, 6—3, 7—5 in the semifinals of doubles. They will meet Crawford and E. O. Moon in the finals. The Australians defeated the veteran American Davis Cup pair of John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the other semifinal, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

The defeat of Vines, United States and Wimbledon champion, by young McGrath yesterday was a stunning upset. Vines made frequent errors and failed to intimidate the Australian youngster with his cannonball service.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Akron 31, Muskingum 22.
Arizona 49, N. M. Aggies 26.
Baldwin-Wallace 30, Hiram 23.
Chattanooga 44, Birmingham Southern 34.
Colorado 28, Denver 11.
Duquesne 37, Carnegie Tech 25.
Eastern Illinois T. 48, Hanover 42.
Eastern Kentucky 54, Transylvania 30.
E. Stroudsburg T. 43, Cortland T. 29.
Idaho (S. B.) 53, Ricks C. 41.
Illinois Wesleyan 46, Illinois N. S. 20.
Illinois W. T. 30, Knox 25.
Iowa S. T. 40, Parsons 37.
Kenyon 36, Kent State 33.
LaCrosse T. 26, Platteville T. 19.
Mayville Teachers 33, Minot Teachers 23.
Michigan State 19, Xavier 16.
Montana 44, Montana State 35.
Mt. St. Mary's 42, Gettysburg 15.
Murray Teachers 51, Tennessee P. I. 41.
North Carolina 36, Virginia M. I. 17.
N. D. State 62, Morningside 18.
Ohio State 43, Western Reserve 28.
Ottawa 38, Kansas Wesleyan 26.
Penn 27, Iowa Central 20.
Ripon 32, Cornell C. 24.
St. Ambrose 39, Dubuque 17.
So. California 32, California 26.
Stetson 36, Mercer 25.
Stout 20, River Falls T. 17.
U. C. L. A. 44, Stanford 36.
Virginia 36, Virginia P. I. 30.
Washington State 45, Oregon 28.
West. Kentucky 43, Middle Tennessee 30.
W. Va. Wesleyan 35, Marshall 32.
Western Union 34, Upper Iowa 36.
Wilmington 34, Bluffton 26.
Wittenberg 39, Ohio 32.

GIANTS GET STARR'S CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The signed contract of Ray Starr, the Centralia (Ill.) right-hander who came to the New York Giants in the big deal with the St. Louis Cardinals, was received yesterday, along with an offer to pitch every two days "or the oftener the better." The Giants regard this as a new record for pitching willingness.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

New York 39, Amherst 32.

Man Who Saved Crew at Sea Shrinks From City's Acclaim

Just Did His Duty

The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

CAPT. GILES C. STEDMAN

Captain Stedman Gives Credit for Rescue to His Own Sailors

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Capt. Giles C. Stedman, with a medal of valor on his ulster and praise of his heroism ringing in his ears, climbed to the bridge of the American Merchant yesterday and went to sea again.

"I'm sort of glad to get away," said the man who rescued 22 British sailors from a sinking freighter in mid-Atlantic last week.

He had been in port only 24 hours and his welcome had been extremely informal, but he made it clear he preferred the silence of the sea to cheering crowds and eulogistic speech makers.

He even admitted he hadn't slept very well last night thinking of the "ordeal" he would have to go through today.

That "ordeal" consisted of the presentation of the city valor medal by Mayor John P. O'Brien; a few speeches by Captain Stedman himself; the presentation of a gift at an Advertising Club luncheon; a speech in which Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, head of the company which owns the American Merchant, said the rescue convinced him romance is still alive, and the presentation of a medal by Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, giving Captain Stedman honorary membership in a walking club.

It was the accuracy of a radio direction finder, Captain Stedman said, that enabled the American Merchant last Friday to locate the battered Exeter City, after her bridge had been swept away, and her skipper, third mate and two members of the crew had been swept overboard by a 50-foot wave.

And it was the pouring of 85 tons of oil onto the turbulent sea, 1575 miles east of New York, that enabled the American ship to get close enough to the foundering freighter to shoot a line across, send over an empty lifeboat, and pull back the 22 surviving sailors.

But those 22 sailors called Stedman a hero, and there were tears in some of their eyes as they sang his praise.

But Captain Stedman, who in 1925 saved 26 men from a sinking Italian ship, held up a forbidding hand when anyone mentioned the word "hero," and much of his praise was for the "stamina," the "fortitude" of the rescued men—those men who had faced the angry sea for hours while they scanned the sky line for sight of some rescuer.

Import Ratios Modify Stand Of Republicans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The effort by House Republicans, with the support of President Hoover, to draft legislation protecting American industry against goods from countries with depreciated currencies, was considerably moderated yesterday by evidence presented in hearings by sympathizers with the movement themselves.

As far as basic statistics are concerned, Mr. Frank Dow, acting commissioner of customs, told the House Ways and Means Committee that there was little difference in the decrease in total imports from January to August, 1932, compared with the previous year, between nations on the gold standard and nations which have depreciated currencies.

Imports from the first class dropped 15 per cent and those from the second class, 12 per cent. In individual commodities, however, there have been enormous increases, he said, citing a 100 per cent increase in sardines from Portugal, a 136 per cent increase in cheese from Finland, a 3729 per cent increase in codfish from Denmark and a 166 per cent increase in electric bulbs from Japan.

The more extreme methods of shutting out goods coming in on a depreciated currency were opposed by Mr. John J. Hopkins, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. He urged curbing the effect of depreciated foreign currencies on American industries by a method that would produce least international friction.

Backed by representatives of the Commerce Department, Customs Bureau and Tariff Commission, Mr. Hopkins opposed the Hill bill for automatically adding a tax to all imports from nations with currencies depreciated more than 5 per cent, and supported a bill just introduced by Representative Willis C. Hawley (R.) of Oregon, giving the Tariff Commission more discretion in addition the tax and specifying that the increases be on classes of commodities according to the extent of the depreciation of their value, instead of singling out nations.

Under the Hawley bill, the tariff would not be increased unless the commodity imported comprises an abnormal proportion of the total consumed by the United States and unless it causes "substantial injury to domestic producers."

Mr. Hopkins said the bill would be an incentive to nations to go back on the gold standard since it provides that the President shall immediately remove all extra duties imposed as soon as the gold standard is readopted at any mint value.

Research Projects Help Iron Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Savings in costs in two major industries—pig iron production and road construction—have been made possible by the results of two research projects recently completed at the University of Wisconsin.

An eight-year investigation by Wisconsin mining engineers into the composition of slag—the conglomerated impure residue formed when ore is smelted—has developed more efficient methods and a higher grade of iron in American blast furnaces.

The experiments, made public in a report by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, were carried on under direction of Prof. R. S. McCaffery with funds raised by pig iron producers in many parts of the United States. Their results, already applied to operation of blast furnaces in various localities, have effected great savings, it is declared.

TORONTO NEARING CENTURY MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although this city will not be 100 years old until March 6, 1934, at the recent civic elections the citizens elected Toronto's one hundredth City Council. Next March the city enters its hundredth year as a city. Mr. William J. Stewart is the forty-third Mayor.

On March 27, 1834, citizens of the new city elected 20 aldermen and councillors to the Common Council. The population was only 9000, divided among five wards, with two aldermen and two councillors from each.

MISS SACHS WINS

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP)—Marjorie Sachs of Boston, tenth ranking tennis player in the United States, today won her opening match in the French covered-courts championship, defeating Miss Wolfrom of England in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4.

Illinois Farmers Move for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28—An end to the wave of farm foreclosures, the strengthening of the Federal Land Bank System, compulsory liquidation of joint stock land banks and a state retail sales tax of two per cent on all tangible personal property were among farm relief resolutions adopted yesterday in the closing session of the Illinois Agricultural Association's eighteenth annual three-day convention here.

In addition, the association voiced its opposition to the appointment and confirmation to a federal bench of anyone who believes in the unrestricted use of injunctions against farmers in their development of coöperative effort.

The association went on record as lending support at any time to measures tending to restore the farmers' pre-war purchasing power, and to secure proper control of crop surpluses in such manner as will prevent farm prices from being forced below fair exchange price levels.

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who spoke at the annual banquet Thursday evening, declared their belief that the domestic allotment plan and the stabilization of the dollar according to the general index of commodity prices would aid the farm situation.

Glider Carries Mail On 80-Mile Flight

VIENNA, Jan. 28 (AP)—The first glider flight in Austria on which mail was carried was made yesterday by Mr. Robert Kronfeld, who flew from Aspern airdrome to a Semmering mountain resort, a distance of 80 miles.

He was towed by an airplane to a height of 12,000 feet where the tow line was dropped. Mr. Kronfeld covered the distance in two hours and landed safely on the snow-covered mountain slope.

Amusements

FOX FILM presents NOEL COWARD'S Picture of the Generation
CAVALCADE
—NOW PLAYING—
Special Road-Show Engagements
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30
Majestic Theatre, Boston
Gaiety Theatre, New York City
Grauman's Chinese, Hollywood
Opening Dates Announced
Philadelphia, Pa.—Locust Theatre, Feb. 2
Buffalo, N. Y.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 5
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nixon Theatre, Feb. 6
New Haven, Conn.—College Theatre, Feb. 11
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Bridgeport, Conn.—Majestic, Feb. 16
Hartford, Conn.—Palace Theatre, Feb. 18
Springfield, Mass.—Fox Theatre, Feb. 18
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Worcester, Mass.—Elm Street Theatre, Feb. 23
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12
Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IMPERIAL THEATRE
FEBRUARY 2—3—4
"20,000 Years in Sing Sing"
Bette Davis and Spencer Tracy

TAX PLAN URGED TO SHARE LOAD ON REAL ESTATE

State-Wide System to Help Support Education Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—State-wide tax systems for the support of public schools that will relieve real estate from paying 85 and 90 per cent of the costs were among the proposals for tax reform adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual business meeting here today.

In addition, the board recommended that a federal sales tax be enacted, one-half of the revenue to be distributed to the states on the basis of school attendance on condition that such receipts be used solely to relieve real property of school taxes.

"It is the state government which by law establishes school standards and compels local governmental units to observe such standards and maintain schools," the association pointed out. "The state government has broad taxing powers, including the power to levy franchise taxes, severance taxes, income taxes and sales taxes. In raising funds for schools it should draw upon this broad base. Local governments must rely almost solely on real property for their funds. So long as required school costs are borne by the local government just so long will real estate have to pay 80 per cent, often 90 per cent, of these costs."

Other reforms urged by the association included: Vesting in a state agency of the right, upon petition of 25 or more taxpayers, to review in public hearings any proposed tax levy or bond issue. In some states, it was said, this power might be vested in the state tax commission, in others a special commission on the control of local expenditures, while large metropolitan centers might require a separate reviewing agency.

Adoption in each state of a constitutional amendment specifically limiting the tax on property for all purposes, including debt service, to a fixed percentage of its true value. Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia, it was pointed out, have limitations of 1.5 per cent.

Use of funds obtained by state governments from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle taxes for the maintenance and construction of streets in municipalities, as well as for the maintenance and construction of rural highways.

Produce Industry Imperiled by Beer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The return of legal beer would seriously imperil the fruit and vegetable industry, which owes much of its present volume to Prohibition, it is warned by Mr. James S. Crutchfield, vice-president of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association and a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Crutchfield, who was here for a meeting of fruit and vegetable trade groups, gave the following statement to the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, which was made public yesterday:

"The rise of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry to its present volume of more than $1,000,000,000 a year, has been one of the outstanding effects of national prohibition, for, in the years since the inauguration of prohibition, there has been a heavy increase in the per capita consumption of nearly all fruits and vegetables. Some have been doubled and trebled in sales. Fruits of all kinds from the position of luxuries have quite generally become staples to the extent that their sales now provide a large source of grocery income. The growing and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables now provide profitable employment for nearly 1,000,000 growers, distributors and dealers and this industry would be imperiled by the relegalization of any kind of alcoholic beverage."

BANKER REYNOLDS RESIGNS

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—George M. Reynolds has resigned as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, a position he held for 19 years.

Restaurants

BOSTON

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

CARRIE'S SPA
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Three Doors from Symphony Hall
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c-65c
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner
60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door.

NEW YORK CITY

Fleming's Tea Room
Luncheons 35c-45c-50c
Dinners 60c-85c
Special Chicken Dinner 60c
49 W. 39th (Between 5th and 6th Aves.)

HOUSE GROUP GIVES VETERANS $18,039,000 RISE

Billion-Dollar Independent Offices Bill Reported by Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Approving an increase of $18,039,000 in veterans' expenditures next year and anticipating that something drastic will be done about the Farm Board by next December, the House Appropriations Committee today reported the billion dollar independent offices supply bill to the House for action.

It would allow $1,002,890,000 to run the many independent offices in the 1934 fiscal year. This total was said to be $1,657,000 under amounts asked by the budget.

The budget request of $945,988,000 for the veterans administration was allowed in full, although attempts to reduce the amount 10 per cent had been talked of.

This is $18,039,000 more than actually was appropriated for this purpose this year.

The committee proposed reappropriation of $500,000 for the Farm Board against the $1,000,000 asked, explaining its action in these words:

"In view of the present agitation for the abolition of the board and of pending legislation respecting reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, whereunder the President is given authority either to abolish any such independent establishment or to transfer and consolidate the same with any other part of the executive branch, the committee has decided to provide funds for the board's operation only to and including December 31, 1933, and has made $500,000 of unexpended balances available for that purpose. Before that date the Congress will have ample opportunity to make such further provision for the board as the exigencies may require."

The only increase above the budget shown in the report was a $50,000 item for the White House. That money is to be available immediately to make alterations and build a swimming tank for President Roosevelt.

A reduction in the total allowed the Federal Trade Commission from $1,109,550 to $510,000 also was approved. The committee said it took this action because it "did not approve of the initiation of new economic investigations at this time."

The Trade Commission had asked enough money to study financial practices of corporations and the effects on business of anti-trust laws and selling under costs.

The aim of the Shipping Board is to end its business and close up shop. Testifying before the House appropriations subcommittee on the Independent Offices Bill, Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board said:

"We are making every effort to get rid of every vessel we can, and to get out of business as soon as possible."

The Shipping Board, organized in 1916 to develop the American merchant marine and its subsidiary, the Merchant Fleet Corporation, once had a mighty fleet of 2500 vessels, but the testimony made public today shows that now there are but 355, of which only 99 are in active service, 136 tied up at wharves and 120 slated to be scrapped.

Mr. Elmer E. Crowley, president of the Fleet Corporation, disclosed that four Gulf and five north Atlantic lines were still in operation, and their estimated net operating loss for the coming fiscal year was placed at $5,211,600.

Uniform Minimum Wage Law Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

tirely from industry. The governors of all the nine states were abjured to meet promptly in conference to devise effective measures for furthering this program. While the resolution is directed to action by these states, it is felt that a test of workability of these measures may be obtained and an impetus given to nation-wide adoption.

The group headed by Mr. Neustadt recommended that the states observe the increasing importance of the departments of labor of the states, of effectively administering public employment service as an essential and orderly mechanism of normal placement of labor. Particular stress was laid on the value of such bureaus in the reëmployment of men returning after the slump. That these measures be brought before the legislatures now in session in the states involved, was also urged.

Another resolution, urging that those governors sending representatives to this conference might provide machinery for similar annual meetings prior to the convening of the legislatures, was made.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts, addressing the general session yesterday, declared something more effective than the recommendatory type of minimum wage law as in Massachusetts is necessary to hold wages up. Unless the Government can maintain wages, the present demoralization, primarily in the pay of women in textile fields, will, according to him, spread "dire consequences."

He assailed competition among states at the point both of wages and hours, condemning sweatshops and those chambers of commerce which, in prospectuses, allure these shops with promise of low labor costs. Unless action is taken by the states, there is likely to result a competitive bidding for sweatshops that will break down existing labor standards, he said. Our American economic system will not, he said, be rebuilt on wages of $4 and $5 a week in garment factories.

Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York, designated the needle and novelty trades as the main offenders in the violation of existing labor laws. She declared it untimely to recede from present standards, while the emphasis being placed on shorter hours and enhanced purchasing power make it the strategic moment to strike out for expansion of minimum wage laws and laws regulating the hours of women.

She declared the results of the shortening of hours of labor have already been favorable culturally and in a civic sense. She urged the northeastern states to consolidate sentiment favorable to social legislation and push through uniform standards.

Mr. Joseph M. Tone, labor commissioner for Connecticut, depicted sweatshop conditions taking root in industry and said uniformity of labor laws the only remedy. Otherwise these undesirable concerns will, he asserted, infest those states without labor safeguards.

Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, speaking on the need for a state system of employment exchanges, stressed the necessity for placing only men of proved qualifications. Knowledge of wage rates, hours and employment conditions, location of the exchanges, and full knowledge of the applicant's record were specified as essentials of these exchanges.

Providence Art

Frederick Sisson

At the Providence Art Club, there is a large display of pictures by Mr. Frederick Sisson. He started with Boston training in aquarelle; he has progressed logically and has found finally the path of his own direction.

His water colors have a twofold interest. There are those in which he has found a pattern in group actions such as the football scrimmage, fire fighters, fishermen attending to their catch. Mr. Sisson has managed to isolate certain lineaments which flow, undulate, disappear, blend into agreeable designs that symbolize the action. This is the only attitude on the æsthetic side which the artist can take when depicting literally scenes from daily life. He must escape the photographic, the obvious, the casual, and throw into relief the distinctive, the evocative.

Another group consists of portrayals of fish, fruit, vegetables, flowers. There are bouquets cheerfully, informally presented in lively, pleasing color. There are on the other hand still-life portraits so simple that they suggest the esoteric. The overwhelming protest in favor of simplicity has tracked that overworked style to its last lair. A couple of artichokes, a pair of turnips, two shoots of asparagus—that seems almost too much or too little. Mind you, they are well painted, authentically portrayed, but do they not remind us somewhat of those musical mystics who find profound ecstasy in Czerny's exercises? Mr. Sisson, on the other hand, exhibits a number of piscatorial portrayals which are sensitively drawn with subtle contour, easy movement. He has apparently made the aquarium his laboratory and benefited enormously by his sojourns there. No more difficult subject could be selected by an artist, and no better one for the exercise of ingenuity.

The drawings are less formal. They exhibit the dramatic and poetic side of the artist. They are made with ease and flexibility.

D. A.

Jobless Provided With Recreation

Extension of the recreational programs for Boston's unemployed, inaugurated last year, was commended in a statement by Mayor James M. Curley, which was followed today by the announcement of the plans to be put into effect in 13 municipal buildings, beginning next Tuesday, it was announced today.

These programs, it was said, with the exception of the education classes, will be carried on in the municipal buildings, with the extended program of the present gymnasium schedule ready next Tuesday. Reading rooms, equipped with periodicals and games, will be opened a few days later, the report said, and will be followed by opportunities to participate in arts and crafts and choral singing, as well as orchestras and dramatics.

Pioneer work for the relief of the unemployed was undertaken last winter through a series of educational courses made possible by the coöperation of schools, colleges and universities, Mayor Curley said. This year, he explained, Boston is going much further in providing the day and evening recreational programs, in addition to the free lecture courses at the Old South Meeting House.

STATE POLICE INQUIRY BEGUN ON NEW LINES

What constitutes a second investigation of state police activities was made public today by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor, following his receipt of an anonymous letter sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely and turned over to him by the Governor for his perusal. The letter is said to contain further charges against the police.

Charges are to the effect that the police retained money seized in connection with raids against gambling houses and sold cars, seized from rum-runners, for their own profit. Mr. Hurley has launched an immediate checkup on the basis of this information.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 Talk, Governor Wilson, Vermont.
7:15 "Barn Dance" Program.
7:45 New England Singing Club.
8:00 Motion picture premiere from Tremont Theater.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Seckatary Hawkins" sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:00 "Life of Calvin Coolidge."
7:30 Book talk, Dr. Miriam Scirball.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Cleveland High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program: Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Soloists; Kemp orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements, news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match from Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 Organ recital.
11:00 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks: "Hello Fleet Street," program for London.
6:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Popular vocal programs.
8:00 Sketch and orchestra.
8:30 "Gettings the News."
9:00 Studio period; news.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:15 CBS, "The Democratic Party's Opportunity," Senator Byrnes, South Carolina.
10:45 CBS, popular musical programs.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; studio.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Papee, conductor.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power Program: quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "Russian Gaities."
8:15 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
8:45 "The Unknown Great."
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 Special program, with Bill Williams.
10:45 Studio recital.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 NBC, Popular recital.
11:30 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:30 p. m.—Boston RKO program.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, June Proman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May, Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen.
5:45 "English As She Is Spoke."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Talk, David Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, "Romances."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold" recital.
3:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance music; Hawaiian group.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
8:45 "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 Thirty Minute Men.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Lotte Lehmann; Olin Downes.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; symphony orchestra.
8:45 Studio music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Peter Ibbetson."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American News.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 9-6234 8-12 a. m. daily

REPUBLIC COKE
We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

MT. BROOK FLORIST
Cut Flowers—Corsages—Designs
Plants and Bedding Stock
PHONE 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

PHONE 3-9145

A&P
ESTABLISHED 1859
WHERE ECONOMY RULES
"Quaker Maid is Better Made"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-8246

INSURANCE
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Year
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue. BIRMINGHAM

CAHEEN'S
New Spring Garments Are a Treat to the Eye and the Purse.

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE. Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP"
Fine Silks and Cotton Goods from the best manufacturers. Bed Linens. Dainty Lingerie. Hosiery. Sweaters. Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns

FORT MYERS

The IGA Groceteria
Quality Groceries and Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Tel. 966 COR. MAIN AND HENDRY

HOLLYWOOD

College Grill
Hollywood Florida
Good Food
Pleasing Service
SOUTHERN HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE

"CANADA DRY"
"There Is One Near You"

WHIDDONS
"JACKSONVILLE'S LEADING GROCER"
38 Stores in Jacksonville
BEST PRICES—
SERVICE COUPONS

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

Mrs. J. A. McKee, Inc.
The Latest Creations in Smart Corsets and Corselettes
Lingerie Negligees
Trousseaux
12 W. DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Everything for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 22445.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
Maxwell House
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
15 lbs. for $1.00
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Famous Air-Cooled
SIEBERLING TIRE
For Quicker Starts and Dependability
USE A WILLARD
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Distributor
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

LOUIS, Your Hairdresser
BEAUTY SALON
Where Individual Service Is Given
PHONE 2-1853
231 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Jean SMART HATS
EXCLUSIVE, INEXPENSIVE
MOULDED TO THE HEAD
Remodeling Reasonable
18 S. E. 2ND AVE.

Steaks Chickens
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Boulevard and 19th St.
"UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD"
Special Dinners 50c, 75c and $1.00
Sea Foods Popular Prices

Phone 2-0718
PETE & TITE EYE'S SERVICE STATION
Firestone Tires, Cities Service Gas
360 N. E. 13TH STREET
(County Causeway) MIAMI, FLA.

WHITE BELT DAIRY
MILK and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Old Plantation Ice Cream
Miami, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

BRANDT'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—WESTERN MEATS
DELICATESSEN—BAKERY GOODS
WE DELIVER
7900 Biscayne Blvd. Phone Edgew. 1600

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 SEYBOLD ARCADE
Featuring
DEXDALE Quality Hosiery at Reasonable Prices

LA VIDA BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. CORA MOOMAW
Permanent and Finger Waving. Facial, Care of the Scalp, Hair Tinting—at reasonable prices. Open night by appointment.
119 N. E. SECOND ST., MIAMI, FLORIDA
Phone 2-1352

Hamlyn Mattress Co.
1158 N. MIAMI AVE. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Proprietor

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work Prompt Service
Phone 2-1544 42 N. E. 38th St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Connecticut Cafeteria
Our usual cafeteria service, well prepared foods, and special 25 and 40 cent meals.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
Near Corner N. E. First Ave.

Commonwealth Title Corporation
Abstracts - Escrows
Title Insurance
Every service for investors in real estate or mortgages.
714 First National Bank Bldg.
Miami, Florida

OPALESCENT BEAUTY SALON
OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture
173 E. FLAGLER—(Opp. Olympia Theatre)
Halcyon Hotel Bldg., Miami, Fla. Tel. 2-4985

MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food is under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

ORLANDO

Phones 5561—5290
Chevrolet
Costley Motor Company
Incorporated
720 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
ORLANDO, FLA.

DIXIE KUHR'S
Battery and Electric Service
Willard
Pan-Am Gas and Oil—Greasing and Polishing
COR. SOUTH ORANGE and JACKSON
Phone 3111

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176

DICKSON-IVES CO.
Orange Avenue, Phone 4134
Southern Fashions for Women, Children and the Home

The MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
TWO SHOPS
CLARENCE BROWN
Things Men Wear.

ORLANDO WINTER PARK
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Orlando Laundries, Inc.
Operating
HILL LAUNDRY CO. ORANGE LAUNDRY CO.
COLONIAL CLEANERS
Hill Phones 6065—Winter Park 413

PALM BEACH

Italian Ware Venetian Glass
FANNIE RUHSTADT
Incorporated
Breakfast Tray Sets—Candles
NEW LOCATION 325 WORTH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Hatch's Inc.
A Complete Fashion Store
. . . Now Featuring
1933 Fashions

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORE
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Dorothy-Denny
Millinery and Accessory Shop
5-6 POST OFFICE ARCADE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
Edith E. Densmore Dorothy L. Densmore

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Cakes and Pastries
Our Specialty
3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Use Genuine MAZDA LAMPS for Best Lighting.

SARASOTA

2269 — Phones — 7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
SARASOTA'S OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST

ST. PETERSBURG

WILL-O-WAVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture.
"Exclusive but not expensive"
MAE E. SCOTT, Proprietor
Pennsylvania Hotel
314 Fourth Street North
Telephone 62021

ERMEE
A DISTINCTIVE SHOP
Specializing unusual merchandise, Ladies' Sportwear, Hats, Lingerie, Imported Novelties.
24 FIFTH STREET SOUTH Dial 44-117

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
346 CENTRAL AVENUE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH ST. NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Belle & Company
MILLINERY AND GOWNS
You are invited to inspect a complete line of
FALL COATS
in the Season's Newest Styles and Materials
Priced from $29.50
5TH ST. AND 1ST AVE. N.

Nu Bone
Mrs. T. A. Quinn
Semi-Custom and Custom-Made
CORSETS
A boon to those inclined to stoutness.
21 PENFLORA ARCADE DIAL

Rogers Dry Cleaners
NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
Ladies' Plain Dresses and Top Coats $1.00
No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
1700 CENTRAL AVE. Dial 4187

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 FOURTH ST. N. DIAL 6996

JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT
EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
226 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 40,021

WELCH THE TOP MAN
TOPS—SEAT COVERS
AND
BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
Phone 72-535 323 9th St. North

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

RILEY'S
ROSER PARK CLEANERS
918 9TH STREET SOUTH
PHONE 54-224

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of
R. I. LEAVENGOOD
866 CENTRAL AVE. 11 THIRD ST. NORTH

TAMPA

Splendid Values
at
Attractive Prices
in
Every Department
at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN and BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

WINTER HAVEN

HAVE YOU BEEN TO
WINTER HAVEN
Visit us when in Florida
GRAY'S
DISTINCTIVE WOMEN'S WEAR

BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone He 6304. 670 Westmont Road, S. W.

Whitman's Laundry
Feather Pillows Washed, 25c each
Specially equipped to wash feather beds—prices quoted on request.
CALL JA 0414

Good morn-ing ev-ry-bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser
buy from
Piggly Wiggly

Crawford's
FEATURING COSMETICS
HARRIETT HUBBARD AYERS
BOURJOIS—COTY
HUDNUT—YARDLEY
WE DELIVER
164 PEACHTREE Wa 2760

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Waves That Are Permanent
$3.00 and $5.00
All Lines of Beauty Culture
COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
Jackson 9380 146 PEACHTREE ST.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

RANKIN-WHITTEN REALTY CO.
BUSINESS PROPERTIES
SALES—LEASES
WILLIAM V. KINGDON

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
Day Old Eggs
CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 2213

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
Are a combination of skill and honesty.
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

INDEPENDENT
MEAT MARKET
THE NEWEST AND MOST MODERN MARKET IN TOWN
117 South Tryon St. Phone 22935

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

SOUTHEASTERN ICE and COAL CO.
300 SO. GRAHAM STREET
CERTIFED COAL
Telephone 2-1104

REID'S
The Better Food Stores
1408 E. MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Delicious foods . . . prepared for those of discriminating judgment . . . at the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 PENN ST. READING, PA.
"The Home Is Our Only Competitor"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Delightful sunny apartment, 4 rooms and sleeping porch, overlooking Asheville Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf Street ($65).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER PARK, FLA.—Will welcome a limited number of guests, with rooms and board, in one of the loveliest homes in central Florida, with famous garden; plenty of milk, butter, squabs and fruit. MRS. WALTER RANDALL, Box 1055, Winter Park, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES — For sale or exchange, 8-room home, deep lot; near schools; good transportation, near business center. Address M-74, 911 Van Nuys Building.

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are settling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots; one 3-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 2-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. PALLIES, Executor, 5230 So. M St.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to sell girls' dresses, boys' suits and creepers direct to mothers; commission basis. CHESTERLYN FROCKS, 110 S. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

SALESMEN WANTED

SCREW-HOLDING screw driver! Removes, holds, inserts screws one-handed from inaccessible places! Not magnetic! Garages, carpenters, mechanics, electricians, theaters, radio, auto owners are prospects! Big profits. MILLEN Mfg., 7-L Water Street, Boston.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city; 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 251 N. E. Second St.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5965.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 85.115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.73
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0173
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3616
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS sell from your home, guaranteed full-fashioned chiffon hosiery 39c a pair; make good living selling hosiery, lingerie at cut rate prices; fine commission; part time also. ROYAL CROWN HOSIERY CO., 76 Summer St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Few Apartments Still Available
It will pay you to inspect these choice apartments, beautifully decorated and appointed, homelike and comfortable. Myles Standish leaves nothing to be desired in service, atmosphere and location.
One to Five Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. Excellent Restaurant.
THE MYLES STANDISH
30 Bay State Rd., Boston
Com. 4500
NORDBLOM MANAGED

1038 BEACON ST.
Brookline
NINE large rooms, reception hall, 3 baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

114 FENWAY
4, 5, 6 ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
SUITES, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St. or Garrison 9450.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—5-room heated suite; good location; low rental; also well-furnished rooms to let. Porter 2047-M.

FOUR unfurnished housekeeping rooms heated, pleasant, very central. 7 Washington Park, Newtonville, Mass. Apply evenings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—3, 4 and 5 rooms with electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
THE MORGAN MEMORIAL CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
89 Shawmut Avenue, Boston
10:30 a. m., address, Edwin Markham, poet; 11 a. m., Italian service; 12 noon, church school; 4 p. m., colored vesper service; 5:30 p. m., Syrian service; 5:30 p. m., children's illustrated community service; 7:30 p. m., selected motion picture.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES MADE, $5 and $3
Alterations of all kinds. MME. THIBAULT, Circle 4378, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO. — Porter 2600

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HELP WANTED — MEN

NEW ENGLAND man to sell securities on commission basis for small, reputable investment firm. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St. West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed: booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE your closets completely lined with genuine aromatic red cedar; average cost $18. DONDALE, 3 Sutherland Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 3292.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Suite, 3 rooms, 15th floor, light; practitioner at business; reduced rental; 42nd near Fifth. Box M-4, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN in New York State cities, sell popular, fast-moving jig saw type picture puzzles to dealers; buy outright, long profit. Write Box G-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—FOR RENT, 2 rooms, bath, light housekeeping; private family; 15 minutes from Massachusetts Ave. station. Tel. Sta. 4805.

BOSTON, 11 Marlboro St., MRS. LINCOLN—One room in quiet, well-furnished duplex apartment; elevator; references requested. Kenmore 9124.

BOSTON—Attractive 2-room suite, kitchenette, bath; also single, double rooms; 10 minutes from church. MRS. BUSHMAN. Ken. 0203.

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., Near Mass.—Furnished or unfurnished room in apartment; privileges. Tel. Comm. 4178.

BOSTON—Front room, kitchen privileges; good atmosphere, near church; $7 per week. Tel. Commonwealth 6169.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable and attractive room, running water; detached private home; fine and convenient location; oil heat, continuous hot water; reduced rates. Asp. 8467.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large pleasant room in attractive apartment near Coolidge Corner for business woman, $5; breakfast if desired $2 extra. Regent 4982-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large well-furnished room, morning sun, in private family; reasonable. Aspinwall 5570.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St.—Warm front room $4.50, small court $3, kitchen privileges, elevator. Apt. 4-E. Tel. University 4-8455.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 West 110th—Modern, newly decorated, newly furnished studio type; Frigidaire; housekeeping; $5 and up. FOSTER, Academy 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, adjoining bath, in exceptionally clean, quiet, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Schermerhorn)—Two-room suite, private bath, 10th floor, facing south, share kitchen, very reasonable.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Single, double rooms, refined, well furnished American home; business women, students.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS man seeking pleasant room, good location, New York City only; suitable rent; permanent. Write Box V-1, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Near The Mother Church or The Christian Science Benevolent Association, bedroom with privilege of using piano. Aspinwall 7000, Sunday 12 to 2 P. M., MR. KIMMONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED MAN, first-class cook, would like place with small family; can drive. H. McNAIR, tel. GAR. 0720 (Roxbury, Mass.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY
A real assistant for the busy executive who needs a man with legal, sales and manufacturing experience. During last 12 years, with nationally known corporation, progressed from private secretary to plant manager. Can be relied upon to handle delicate assignments with tact and judgment. Age 39. Excellent references. Modest salary. L. A. MERRYMAN, 47 CHATEAU TERRACE, SNYDER, N. Y.

SALESMAN—Retail, 10 years' experience men's furnishings; references. Write Box H-8, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires any kind of work, hotel clerk experience; speaks German, Hungarian; handy around estate and garden. L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position plain cook, houseman; temporary, permanent; thoroughly domesticated. Box G-1, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT—Cheerful and obliging; years of experience and understanding. Write Box M-5, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, or Telephone University 4-0619.

WANTED—Sewing or repairing to do in your home or to be called for and returned; will gladly do any kind of part-time work. MRS. E. L. SMITH, 15 Ridge Street, Roslindale, Mass. Parkway 2355.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $9 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—Rest cottage, 2, Wherstead Rd., Cashmere, from 35/- weekly. Phone 35-802.

POST WANTED

SWISS girl seeks position in hotel as housekeeper or waitress, experienced worker; excellent references. Write to MARTA VOGEL, c/o Aeschlimann, Bahnhofstrasse 1, Biel, Switzerland.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR & PAINTING REQUISITES

"ACACIA"
FLOWERS
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

DO YOU WANT
Economical
Fattening and Raising of Pigs?
Then Use the Supplementary Fodder
"SVINEHELD"
rich in protein, etc.
R. THOLSTRUP, ROSKILDE, DENMARK

GERMANY

BERLIN

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Establ. 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen
BERLIN, GERMANY

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE also SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments
Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N, Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

ELISABETH MENALDA
All kinds of Book Bindings, Albums, Covers, Bags and other Leather Work
Roelof Hartplein 4 Room 175
Tel. 90001 Amsterdam Z

GROCERY
J. CASPARIS v. d. LAAG Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles. Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
has transferred to Via Porta Rossa 11
next to Palazzo Davanzati

NORWAY

OSLO

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor S. Sivertsen
TOLLBODGATEN 6, OSLO
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER

P. SIMONSEN
Torvet 9, Oslo
GROCERIES
ESTABLISHED 1857

BERNH. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

CUBA

HAVANA

Restaurant "PARIS"
Known the World Over
RENDEZVOUS of the GOURMET
O'Reilly Street, No. 14, Havana

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

HAND-LOOM WEAVING
HASLI MATERIAL
AU BON MARCHE
Only Representative Spitalgasse 3-7

Stationery—Envelopes
For personal and business use.
Fountain pens
W. RUEGG & CIE
SCHWANENGASSE 5
LARGE ASSORTMENT

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Couture de premier ordre
High class Dressmaking
Madame R. Scheidegger-Mosimann
Rue de l'Hôpital 3 Tél. Bollwerk 2713

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

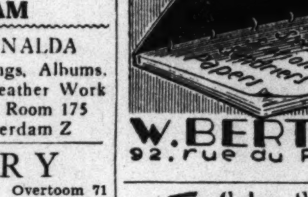
COAL, WOOD and BENZINE
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
TELEPHONE 27.181

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
Berne, 17 Monbijoustrasse

ALB. BAUER
GUTES STEINMETZBROT u. FRUCHTBROT
BAKERY
Stauffacherstr 5. Tel. 36530

GENEVA

STATIONERY



W. BERTRAND
92, rue du Rhone, 92

Golay Sons & Stah
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

COAL COKE WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Leman Tel. 22.763

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

INTERLAKEN

MOLKEREI F. BURRI
Interlaken
Bernese Oberland
First class
Dairy Produce

LAUSANNE

Tea Room De Richemont
(Cosy Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES
R. SINNIGER-VALET
Petit-Chene 28 Tel. 25.206

Finest Groceries
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile

COAL WOOD CAZOIL
JN. PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907—22.908
Lausanne and Renens depot de commandes: Magasin Caprez, Place St. Francois. PULLY: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Avenue du Tirage

VEVEY

VEVEY LAC LEMAN
EMPFEHLENSWERTES TOECHTERPENSIONAT
PENSIONAT DE JEUNES FILLES
Boarding School for Girls
Languages, music, arts, sports, staatliches Diplom.
Mrs. and Miss Preis

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR
C. Zellweger & Cie
Drapery Novelties
Tel. 32.624

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Bahnhofbrücke—Limmatquai
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

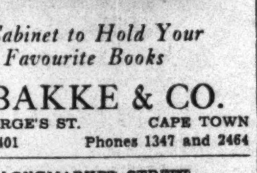
Nice Tea Room
GIPFELSTUBE
Emil Bertschi & Sohn
MARKTGASSE 18
ZÜRICH 1

Albrecht-Schläpfer & Co
Lintheschеrplatz 10, b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen. Bed-linen. Table-cloths. Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

A Thought Expressed: A Need Met



A Cabinet to Hold Your Favourite Books
O. BAKKE & CO.
6 ST. GEORGE'S ST. CAPE TOWN
P. O. Box 401 Phones 1347 and 2464

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class
Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
Tel. 249 Cen.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Free-mend Hosiery Co.
EVERY PAIR OF STOCKINGS SOLD WILL KEEP IN REPAIR FROM LADDER-RUNS UNTIL STOCKINGS OLD
Corticelli Stocking Specialists
QUALITY and SERVICE
Telephone Central 2141 P. O. Box 3143

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5330
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

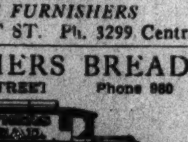
Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Tel. 6021, 6025 & 6028 Cen.
15 ST. GEORGE'S STREET CAPE TOWN

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

DURBAN



OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
HOME FURNISHERS
513-515 WEST ST. Ph. 3299 Central

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and SHOEMEN
WEST STREET TELEPHONE 2338

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

Mitchell Park Tea Room
(Town Depot) 8 Mercury Lane
Cakes, Pastries, Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Assorted Sandwiches. Picnic Hampers. Catering in all its branches undertaken.
Proprietors:
Adeline Wallace and Eileen Nicholson
Telephone "One Ate" 18.

HENWOODS
CENTRAL WEST ST.
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
REPAIRS SPECIALITY
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. WEST STREET

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS
PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SUNNYSIDE DAIRY
CLAIRWOOD
Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh
Milk and Eggs delivered twice daily.
P. O. Clairwood. Phone Rossburgh 269

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BLDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's
Tea Rooms
Limited
High Class Confectioners
Cakes and Pastries despatched anywhere in S. Africa for overseas customers. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ORDER DEPT.,
96 Pritchard St.
"House of Quality"

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood—logs or chopped
Helman's Buildings Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1279

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3 and 5 Royal Arcade. Phone 7454
Pritchard and Kerk Streets

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

PIETERMARITZBURG

NATAL CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE LTD.
276 LONGMARKET STREET Phone 2309
Guaranteed New Laid Eggs delivered daily
Packed and tested under careful supervision.

PORT ELIZABETH

For Fire, Motor, Marine, and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street
PORT ELIZABETH
Bloemfontein .... Box 583
East London .... Box 62
Pretoria .... Box 887
THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

FULTON HOUSE Arcadia
CORNER CHURCH AND LEYDS STREETS
Board and Residence. Excellent Table and Accommodation. Suites and single rooms. Also Flats and Rooms with Sleeping Porch with or without board, at
LYNTON COURT, NEL STREET

BECKETTS
One of Transvaal's First and Foremost Stores
Through 57 years we have maintained the reputation of honest dealing, quality, service.
WE STOCK EVERYTHING
If you are a resident in Pretoria call and see our magnificent
CASH BAZAAR

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

RESIDENTIAL
The Grand
HINDLEY ST. TEL. 594
Full Tariff from 8/- per day
All home comforts
Garage Service Continuous
Close Tram—Train—Main Streets

BRISBANE

Manufacturer to Wearer
W. BODILY
Milton
Brisbane
STORES
Carlton Bldgs. Queen St.
Railway Gates Roma St.
Wickham St. Valley
PHONE F9357

YORK HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
MELBOURNE STREET, S. BRISBANE
New Management
T. WALSH & T. EDDY, Proprietors
Room and Breakfast 6/6
Other Meals Optional
Perfect Service and Cuisine
Special Terms—Permanents

BRUNCKHORST BROS.
Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear—Tailoring
Incorporating Petersen Bros. & Craig, Ltd., Seedsmen and Florists
341 GEORGE ST., nr. Turbot St. Brisbane

JENOLAN CAFÉ
Specialists in Catering
Bridge Parties, Weddings, etc.
Adelaide St., opp. Brisbane Arcade

WALLACE BISHOP & SON
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
Avail yourself of our Up-to-Date Factory and Methods of Watch and Jewellery Repairs.
THREE ADDRESSES: ALBERT SQUARE, VALLEY CR. and 399 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE.

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

Miss NAN SCHUBERT
DRESSMAKER
Y. W. C. A. HOTEL
120 BOWEN TERRACE PHONE B7219
Ladies' Own Material Made Up from £1.1.0
Dresses Cut and Tacked

H. Hounsell's Garage
Ann St. (next City Hall) Brisbane
Motor Engineer, all classes of repairs catered for—PARKING Agent for all makes of cars. Petrol Oils, Tyres, Accessories stocked

Ladies' & Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
162 GEORGE STREET D. P. Crowe

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St. Valley—Oxford St. Bulimba Terminus Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah Five Ways, Grange—Cr. Chalk St and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave. Sandgate
Free Delivery All Branches

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. TOMKINS Phone 2379
ROSLYN ROAD, BELMONT
GEELONG

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
10 BOURKE STREET

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailor
New York and Continental Experience
COSTUMES and SUITS
from £5. 5. 0.
GOTAL MOVITZ
4TH FLOOR CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St., Melb. F2211

RONALDS CENTRAL Pty. Ltd.
for flowers
Please note new address
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Central
"To help to Cheer and to make glad."

Now
IS THE TIME TO PLANT
BULBS
TREES SHRUBS
GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1
TELS. F3645 (2 LINES)

GUEST HOUSE
"Moola"

(MRS. F. K. GEDDES)
Tel.: Win 2156
HOT WATER SERVICE
ALL HOME COMFORTS
5 Princes St., St. Kilda S. 2
Tariff from 2 gns. weekly
Close train, tram.
St. Kilda Road

"Distributor of Punctuality"
J. LOWY
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 LT. COLLINS ST. F6881

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
C. L. & A. E. GREENHILL
English, American and Continental Experience.
Plans and specifications prepared.
Cor. Moonga and Glen Rds., Toorak, SE2.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD
240 BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

CRAIG'S
FOR GIFT
Crystal and Artware
ELECTRO-PLATE and ART CHINA
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY LTD
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST. MELB'NE.

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1 Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
LOUIS PELTIER
CREATOR
GOWNS · COSTUMES
HATS · SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE, C1 Tel. F 3116 and F 3117

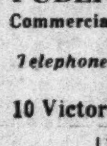
HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
Phone U 8966
26 HOWSON ST. MALVERN, S. E. 4

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS
SELL
Bon Ami
HASN'T SCRATCHED YET!
256 Toorak Rd., Sth. Yarra
Tel. Win. 2345 Also POSTUM

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel. L 2510

Hairdressing
All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent
Capitol House, Swanston St.
Melbourne, C.1 Tel. 3061

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW STREET
ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here



V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups. Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery.
ELIZABETH HOUSE Cent. 6449
340 Lt. Collins St., MELBOURNE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

PUBLICITY PRESS PTY. LTD.
Commercial and General Printers
Telephone PP B'wick 137
10 Victoria St., Brunswick, N10

INSURE with
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL.
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
Agent, MISS F. JOBSON
Ring F'cray 949 / 19 Hope St., Spottswood

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
FIRE MARINE
Established Over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
Beaufort House
55-57 William Street
Tel. C. 2001, 2002

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to (MINA MOORE)
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518
VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

The Recognized Departmental Store for GOOD SHOPPING

FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE.

INCLEY of Collins Street
Gloves, Hosiery, New Salon
Model Gowns & Hats
at 183-187 Collins St

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"
Bond Millinery Salon
(corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998

Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED (MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS, NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR USED IF DESIRED.

The Wentworth
COLLINS STREET C1
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN
Opposite Town Hall
Theatre and Wedding Parties
Dances
Open every day till Midnight and on Sundays till 9:30
TELEPHONE F5969

Book Lovers
Book Shop & Library
For all your reading requirements, Gifts, Stationery, etc.
239 Collins St., Melb.
Phone F 2261

MERLE'S
The House of a Thousand Gifts
Howey Court
234 Collins St
C1. Tel. F4460
also at Carmel California

TYPISTE and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
40 Queen St., Royal Exchange Bldg.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

W. M. RICHARDS
Footwear Specialists
Ladies & Gentlemen
See our windows
117 ELIZABETH ST. (next McEwens) Cent 10381

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
Open from 10 a. m.-7:15 daily.
Saturday 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m.
Luncheons, Dinners, Morning and Afternoon Teas.
90 Collins St. East, C. 1 Tel. Cent. 11558

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4
Tel. L. 1996

DRESSMAKER
Visits by day 10/6 & Fares
Frocks Cut Tacked & Fitted 7/6
M. CLISSOLD
24 Lumeah Road
CAULFIELD, S.E.7. Tel. L2976

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora
Olinda Falls Road
1 Minute Main Road
Mount Dandenong
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

SYDNEY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call JX 2108, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 6 daily except Saturdays
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE GORDON

Perfect Printing, Perfect Service
HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial PRINTERS
City enquiries promptly answered.
5 Appian Way, Hurstville Phone LW2351

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

QUALITY IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS
We supply every material for every Branch of Art.
Stock is Always Fresh
W. C. PENFOLD & CO., Ltd.
Stationers, Printers and Systematists
88 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
Estd. 102 Years (1830-1932) Phone B6464 (Six lines)

Are You About to Travel?
To those who contemplate a trip abroad and wish to be relieved of the worry of their business affairs whilst absent, attention is directed to the favourable services offered by this company in managing all classes of property.
Full particulars on application
Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
Attorneys and Agents
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists. Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Hordern Brothers Ltd
General Drapers
Pitt & George Sts.
Sydney—N.S. Wales

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps—as it cleans
STATE BUILDING
Mezzanine and Sixth Floors
49 Market St. SYDNEY
M. A. 6011 and 6012

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH ST., SYDNEY
Telephones: MA 2723 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

HAROLD VALE & CO.
Limited
12-14 LOFTUS ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W.
MONO ELECTRIC LAMPS
IMPORTERS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS, TORCHES, AND ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street at Sydney Tel. M 3946

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Etc
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD.
89 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Highest Class Workmanship in
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS

TELEPHONE MA 2507
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

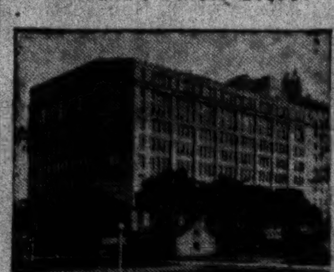
MISS DUNN M3925
FULLER'S BUILDING
KING AND ELIZABETH ST.
LADIES HAIRDRESSER

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M. W. 1378

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!



DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Max Factor's COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred. C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Oxford St., Central Square George St. West, Broadway, Newtown

Fred Peart
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD.
Fresh Flowers
Beautiful Plants
120 KING STREET, SYDNEY
TELEPHONE B6061

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. David Jones
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

F. L. 2587
GUEST HOUSE
7 ONSLOW AVENUE
ELIZABETH BAY SYDNEY
A comfortable and restful home, one section from City. Tariff from 35/- per week. Excellent cuisine.
MISSES BASLEY & FULLER

THE CROWN STUDIOS
(A. A. BINNIE)
Queen Victoria Bldgs., 431 George St., Sydney
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years. M. A. 5329

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

Lavery's
High Class Tailors
383 GEORGE STREET
OPP. STRAND ARCADE
Near King Street, Sydney

GROCERIES
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST RD.
High Grade Grocery
Tea and Coffee Specialist
Ring F3460 for Instant Service
ANDREW FISH

We Repair
Any Metal Article or Electrical Appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194a GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St.
Corner King and Castlereagh St.
Tel. B2262

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

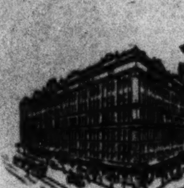
F. S. BURFORD & SON
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
WATCH, JEWELLERY and DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Watch Repair Service
Telephone M. A. 4926

W. W. PEARSON
Late
VALE & PEARSON
Stationers and Printers
PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS
Castlereagh House
49 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY
(First door round the corner from old address)
NEW PHONE NO. B 3118

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING



"The Senior Store," Sydney

GULBRANSEN
The Registering Piano
Gulbransen Radios
PHONO-RADIOS
GULBRANSEN HOUSEHOLD and COMMERCIAL AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY

STOTT & UNDERWOOD
70 Pitt Street, Sydney
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS
NOISELESS STANDARD PORTABLE

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Eugene Oil Method
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 54 Years Phone MA 5583

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

BOWRAL
Tel. 147 MOUNT GLADSTONE Tel. 147
High Class Guest House, every comfort and convenience; good table, beautiful garden, paddock for ponies. Adjoining Bowral Golf Links.
Manageress. C. WOOLARD

BANKSIA BEST BAKED BREAD
Phone LW 4262
J. PLANT, Prop.
33 BESTIC ST. ROCKDALE
Carts deliver throughout St. George district

Millinery and Frocks
Marieanne
309 George St., next to Wynyard Station SYDNEY
Large Head Fittings and Renovations
Tel.: B4142

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water
Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service
In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods
DIC
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

HAVE THE BEST
Instal an Exide in your car
England's Best Battery, Reasonably Priced.
Exide BATTERY and ELECTRICAL SERVICE STATION
134 WORCESTER ST. (Opp. C. A. A.)
J. Swindley, Proprietor Tel. 37-921

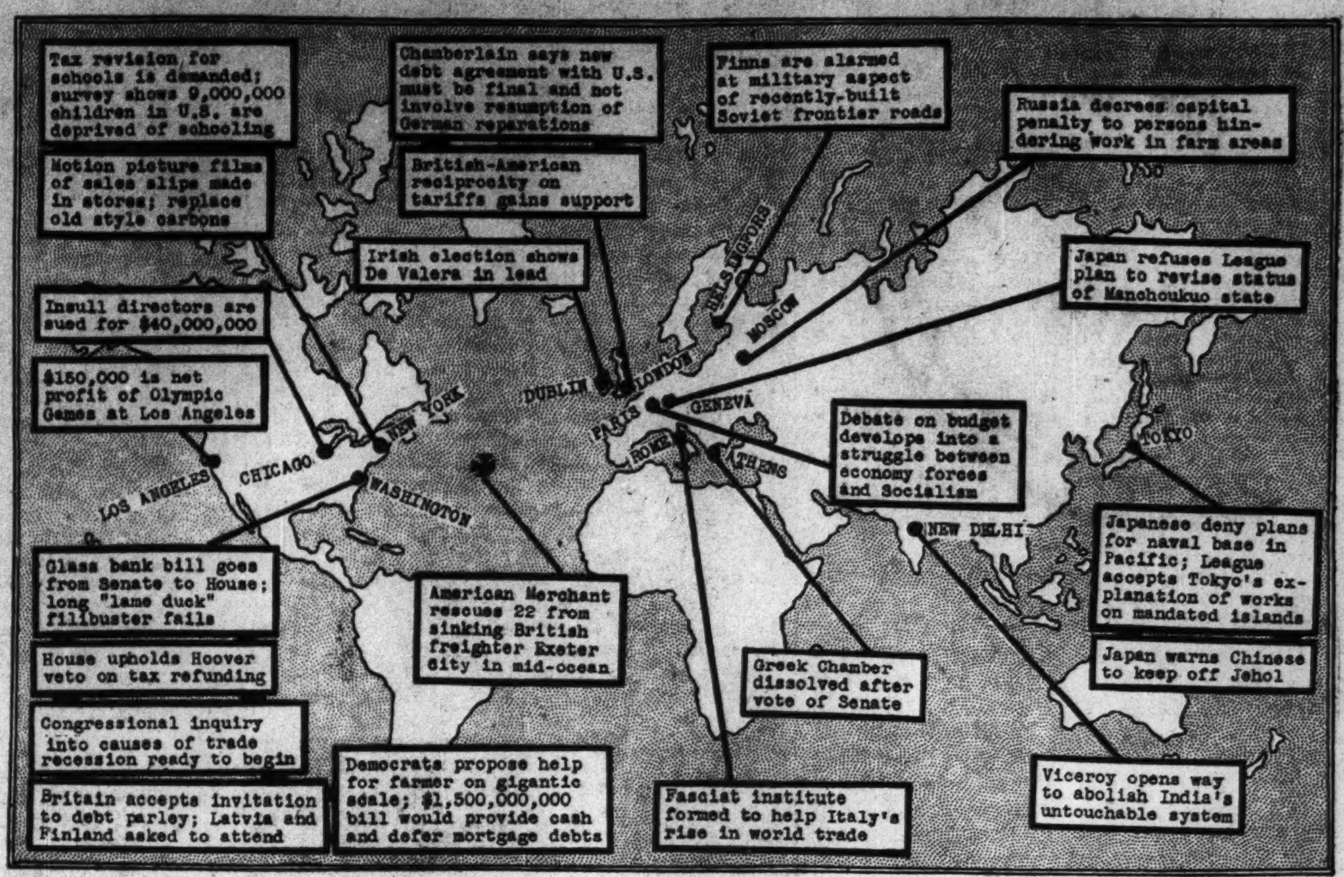
GOLD STAR
TAXIS (Late White Star)
5 LATIMER SQUARE
CHRISTCHURCH
POPULAR TAXI SERVICE
PHONES 33-555 33-555
Our Fares and Efficient Service are Unequalled in any part of the Dominion.

Piano, Singing, Harmony
MAUDE HALLIDAY
L. A. B. of R. A. M. and R. C. M.
Studio: 303 Selwyn St., Addington, & Chas Begg & Co., by appointment.

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 1.

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Flying Dragon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most conspicuous features of the flying dragon are the two winglike membranes on its sides, which are strengthened by slender elongations of the first six false ribs. Three membraneous sacs around the throat are inflated in flight.

Imagine what an addition flying features such as these would have made to fabulous monsters such as Fafnir, that huge scaly serpent with a crested head, fierce claws, flaming nostrils, and a forked tail with which it could uproot trees! If it had had the power of flight also, its conqueror would have had a battle indeed. However, all that is ancient myth invented by the peoples of northern and central Europe, to satisfy their desire for a radiant hero such as Siegfried.

But the modern flying dragon is a genuine creature of southern Asia and the East Indies. It has neither the size nor the ferocity of Fafnir, but is just a harmless little creature about a foot long, eating nothing more romantic than insects.

The flying dragons are lizards, resembling the true Iguanas of the New World, but with teeth that are set upon the edge of the jaws and not on the inner side. While they are at rest on the limb of a tree, or merely crawling along in search of food, the "wings" are folded along the sides and the throat sacs are deflated. When starting to "fly", the animals stretch the membranes, inflate the sacs, and with a jump they launch off into space. Glides of 100 feet or more are possible.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN it is our duty to do an act of justice it should be done promptly. To delay is injustice.—LA BREYERE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Solomon—Not *Sol'-a-mun;* sound it *Sol'-o-mun* (the second o is "quick-long" as in obey).

Philistines—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *Fih-lis'-tinz* (all vowels short).

Divers, diversities—The first vowel in "divers" is long; the first vowel in "diversities" is short.

Logos—Taken directly from the Greek *logos*, indicating the word or form which expresses a thought, or the thought itself (from *legein*, "to speak").

Æon—Adopted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to express an indefinite or infinite duration of time, and, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting. The ancient Gnostics believed in seven "world-creating spirits," known as æons, which existed before time began and which proceeded from and collectively represented the Perfect Æon, or God (to the Gnostics the Æon was unknowable except by means of the æons). Pronounce Æon as *E'-on* (long *e*, short *o*).

Primarily, secondarily — Both words are accented on the first syllable only. Note that the *a* in each is "quick-long" as in chaotic.

(1), (2) — Webster's supports the rule that cardinal numbers (such as these) are read as cardinals ("one," "two").

Substitutes—Not *sub'-sta-toots.*

Every—Preferably three syllables.

God is a Spirit (John 4: 24)—The margin of the Revised Version omits the "a" (as do Moffatt, Weymouth, and others).

"Six cubits and a span" (I Samuel 17: 4)—The cubit (literally, "forearm") was the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, and is generally counted as from 18 to 21 inches. The span—the distance from the tip of the thumb to that of the little finger of the outstretched hand—was reckoned as equivalent to half a cubit.

In other words, Goliath's height must have been somewhere between 9 feet, 9 inches, and 11 feet, 4 inches.

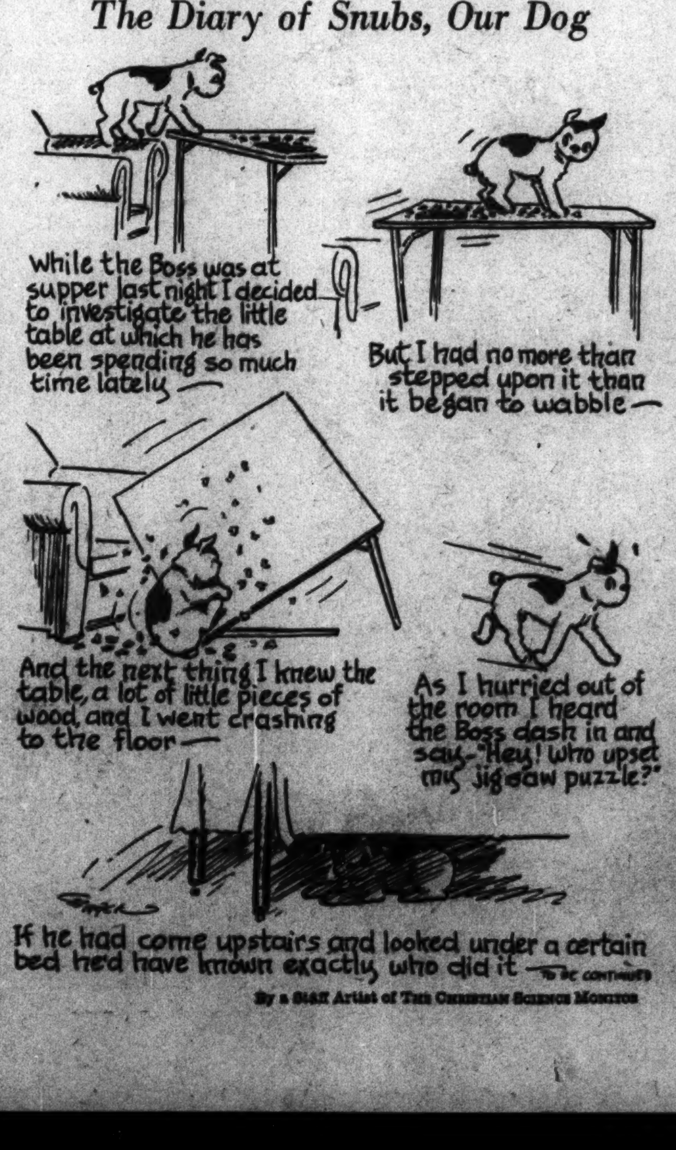
"A scrip" (I Samuel 17: 40)—This is the only place in the Old Testament in which the Hebrew word occurs. It means a small bag or wallet (literally, a "collector"). Compare Milton's "Comus" (line 626), "And in requital ope his leathren scrip," and also Matthew 10: 10.

Idols (Psalms 96: 5)—Literally, "nothingnesses," or, as the margin of the Revised Version puts it, "things of nought." There is a play upon words in the Hebrew, "All the gods (*elohim*) of the nations are things of nought (*elilim*).

"The Godhead" (Acts 17: 29)—The Greek *to theion* may be translated more literally "the divine" or "the divine nature."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

49

I had been urged to buy and make the book really and genuinely my own in every sense of the word. The salesman said that it represented one of the finest, if not the finest standard of editorial opinion which ought and he believed will strengthen one's ability to write well and clear.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

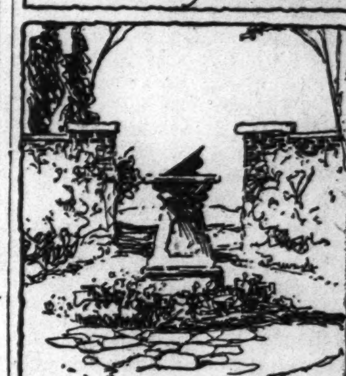
The prize for the shortest signature is claimed by a San Francisco girl who signs her name ".:" (Dot Colon), standing for Dorothy Cohelan?

Since the Holland Tunnel in Manhattan was opened on Nov. 17, 1927—50,000,000 automobiles have passed through it?

There are seven radiocasting stations in Egypt—three in Cairo, three in Alexandria, and one in Port Said?

Sharks' fins are considered a delicacy in China?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Big Sister Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, Ont.

AN ONTARIO poultry woman noticed one day that a big gray hen seemed to have taken the economic situation so seriously that she had left her scarcely fledged brood and had gone back to the task of production. The deserted chickens went cheeping about the yard, more helpless and harried than if they had been incubator chicks, since the latter would have taken care of themselves.

Before their owner could think of some way in which she could give them any special consolation for their loss, among the chicks she discovered an overgrown pullet of an earlier hatching. Watching to see that this bird was not merely helping herself to some feed that the chicks had found, the poultrywoman realized that the larger bird had come to the rescue. Possibly the pullet had heard of the Big Sister movement and, approving, was putting preachment into practice.

In the evening, the chicken-owner going the rounds of her flocks found the chickens, cheeping plaintively in the strangeness of going to bed without a mother to huddle them. The big sister was on hand, however, and with patience was coaxing the youngsters, one by one, to the gay adventure of attempting to sleep while sitting up on a fine, low roost, just the way all the full-grown chickens do. Oh, no, indeed, it would not be too chilly, because she herself would sit right among them and those on the outside could sit close to their sisters and brothers and they could talk chicken talk—and then think of the morning when they would waken and hear the great gray rooster crowing to the first streak of sunrise!

At least, the owner supposed the big chicken must be saying something like that, for one by one the orphans achieved a perch in line with her and settled down to learn the necessary art in hendom of hanging on by one's toes while peacefully sleeping.

In Lighter Vein

Modernistic

The landscape architect was showing a newly rich woman through a formal garden.

"What's that?" she asked.

The landscape architect told her it was a sundial.

"What's a sundial?" she persisted. Whereupon her companion patiently explained how the sun, moving through the heavens, casts a shadow which is recorded on the dial, indicating the time of day.

The woman beamed with interest. "My, my, what won't they be thinking up next?" she exclaimed.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Another Glare

The Major: "And there we stood, Miss Ethel, in the heart of the jungle, that huge panther and I, barely ten paces apart, each staring at the face of the other."

Ethel: "Oh, Major, how perfectly dreadful for you both!"

Not Yet

"Have you any children, Mr. Smith?"

"Yes—three."

"Do they live at home with you?"

"Not one of them—they are not married yet." — *Frankfurter Illustrierte.*

Aware of It

"And you are secretly married to her?"

"No—she knows it."—*Wampus.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Helping Youth to Help Itself

"NOT hoboes—just boys who don't know where they are going nor why," is the summary given the problem of homeless juveniles by an official of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This summing up of the situation should cause every American citizen to ponder a crisis that is his own present responsibility.

Not hoboes—yet. How much longer they can wander, not knowing where they are going nor why, before they become tramps is another question, a question that should come home forcefully to Mr. Average American. For among the youths of today are those whose acts will mold tomorrow's world. Any scheme of relief should take this into consideration.

That the national consciousness is awake to the seriousness of the problem is evidenced by the wide variety of solutions offered by many well-known men and women. Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico asks for a transient relief fund from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Senator James Couzens of Michigan would throw open military camps to jobless boys. Judge Ben B. Lindsey advocates the setting up of forestry camps, and a government "grubstaking" of youths to pan gold in the Rocky Mountains.

To all of these plans Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, remarks pertinently that any federal scheme would get so much publicity that it would tend to draw boys from their homes and swell the army of transients. Miss Abbott suggests that each state set up its own system of relief and rehabilitation, with the Federal Government coöperating by making direct grants.

As one considers the problem and connects it with the success that has attended the numerous groups of adults who have achieved self-help through coöperative plans, either on community farms or by the use of scrip and direct barter, the query arises: Would it not be possible to educate and employ these youthful wanderers along the lines of self-reliance and mutual helpfulness? It would seem that any scheme which robs youth of its self-respect, that instills a mistaken sense of dependence upon an agency or organization, would defeat its own ends.

The natural inclination of youth is to shun anything that savors of charity. It is because of this disinclination to burden others that many of these boys are now wanderers. If these boys are to be really helped, the aid must build up this inherent self-reliance and not in any way destroy it. The great need is not only for food and shelter, but for guidance. These boys must learn something of the interdependence that is involved in the exchange of services.

In every state there are districts where land and buildings are available for the setting up of coöperative centers. Such communities should prove self-supporting once they were successfully launched. In this way, the boys being led to a recognition that they are able to help themselves, the youthful qualities of self-reliance could be strengthened instead of weakened. At the same time boys could be trained in various arts and crafts, educated along the lines of sound citizenship, and prepared for the responsibilities that await them.

Fully recognizing that the prospect of settling down even in such a community might not appeal at first to more than a fraction of the roving boys, yet the experiment might be well worth trying for the benefit of those who would end their journeying if they but knew where to stop.

Such a system would be broad and inclusive enough in outline to allow for any desired local application by counties, states or philanthropic organizations. It would demand little in the way of monetary outlay, and should result in far-reaching benefits to the nation.

Strikes and the Public

WHEN the London bus drivers went on strike recently, they struck, not against their real employers, the public, but against the transportation company, which is after all but a governing agency. The bus drivers doubtless had legitimate grievances, for, despite attempts at conciliation the men and the company seemed unable to come to terms.

With the coming of a period of severe weather the lack of buses began really to inconvenience the traveling public. Then Lord Ashfield, chairman of the company which operates the buses, made an appeal, not for the company, but on behalf of the long-suffering public.

Existing conditions no doubt caused the bus drivers to realize who their employers really were, and with this realization they signified their willingness to resume the interrupted service, with the prospect of continuing the negotiations.

This strike is but one example of what always happens in every case of industrial warfare, namely, that the consumer is inevitably the sufferer. Miners' strikes, railroad tie-ups, the cessation of any necessary service cannot but strike at the innocent bystander, the public, which stands all the inconvenience and foots most of the bills.

The London busmen have evidently seen this point. Their strike will be an important landmark in industrial diplomacy if the same point is brought home to each employer of labor and every labor organization, and some accepted system of mediation be agreed upon to protect the real employer.

A Beginning of Bank Reform

ON THE basis that half a loaf is better than no bread at all, Senator Carter Glass must be satisfied with the Senate vote in favor of the bank reform bill bearing his name. He has waged a fight for it as doughty as any in his strenuous and long career. He has had back of him, at least in regard to the main provisions of his bill, a weight of public opinion which has triumphed in spite of banking opposition.

Two provisions in particular brought out the banks' biggest guns: first, the clause restricting the speculative use of Federal Reserve credit, and, secondly, the clause divorcing security affiliates from national banks within five years' time. Banking arguments, however, were of no avail against the superior testimony of public experience. Argument never could get the better of experience. The public has bought too many inferior securities from the representatives of security companies bearing the names of well-known national banks to pay much heed to the refinements of the bankers' case. With its ear to the ground, the Senate followed public opinion. It passed these provisions almost without discussion.

It also agreed to two other clauses giving authority to the Federal Reserve Board to remove officers of member banks found to be engaging in unsound practices and establishing a licensing system for holding companies of bank stocks which will limit their voting power in the affairs of the banks affected.

The provisions, however, that have engaged most debate have been those dealing with branch banking. Here the bill has been whittled down until as finally passed it is almost unrecognizable. The original move to establish a liquidating corporation releasing funds now tied up in closed banks stands untouched. But branch banking will be permitted to national banks only within states which allow branch banking to their own state banks. Since only nine states permit such a practice, and 18 explicitly forbid it, the encouragement to banking improvement in this respect will not be very great, though the 21 states that have no laws on the subject may possibly hasten legislation which will enable their bankless communities to make a bid for facilities from the national banks in the major cities.

The Glass Bill is an excellent beginning. It should be regarded as such. Much more is required from legislation before the public will be satisfied. The time has come when every bank in the United States should belong to the Federal Reserve System. It is plainly impossible for a system that has no control over one-third of the bank resources of the United States to be expected efficiently to control credit policy.

Boston Was Never Common

UNIQUE is a word packed with adjectival dynamite. Just because its employment is so seldom justified, that employment should be rare—in fact, unique. After this preamble, and with full cognizance that to do so is to play with TNT and to court raucous remark and scathing satire, the statement is here deliberately made that Boston—the Massachusetts one—is unique.

An article in the current issue of the magazine Fortune sets forth some of the grounds on which such an assertion can be made. For instance, where else might *The* Country Club, unlike all others and all-sufficient to itself, disdainfully decline to label itself with any other name? But no magazine article, brilliant though it be, could exhaust the list of distinctions. For is there, to take an example, any other spot on this fair globe where movers of household effects proudly designate themselves "Conveyors of the Better Furniture"? Or what hotel in Paris, Vienna, Cairo or Berlin has made any dainty titbit as famous as the roll which is known across a continent as the "Parker House"?

These are weighty matters. In lesser category may be cited that measured mile of greensward with its four stately rows of elms that stretches in pleasing vista from Massachusetts Avenue to the Public Garden and forms the fashionable portion of Commonwealth Avenue —even if one side of that spacious avenue is known to Bostonians as the "wrong side."

Speaking of Bostonians leads to philosophical speculation as to why that very appellation has a special meaning, familiar not merely to the select few but to the world at large. Anyone, be his domicile in the Old Kent Road or Grosvenor Square, may be a Londoner. Viennese are Viennese whether they dwell in the 6th Bezirk or along the plutocratic Ringstrasse. The attic philosophers of Montmartre and flâneurs of the boulevards are all alike Parisians.

But one may have first seen the light of day under the gray skies of Boston, may even receive civic honors, yet withal be no Bostonian. That sacrosanct distinction is pinned only on the coat lapels of a mere handful—descendants of Yankee merchants who were building Boston and their fortunes before the famous Tea Party. Stranger still, not a few influential members of that close and conservative clan do not live in Boston at all, but in Brookline. And Brookline, a rich, incorporated village in its own right, can't, of course, be part of Boston but, by a curious anomaly, because of its Bostonian residents, is nevertheless of the very warp and woof of Boston.

For uniqueness Boston is unique.

Disarmament in the Schools

THE seeds of most national or even racial prejudices are undoubtedly planted in the schools, and though some progress has been made in the elimination of the worst cases of incitement to war through biased accounts in the textbooks, much remains to be done. The political bodies that control the purchase of such texts are naturally averse to anything that tends to dim the national glory, as many authors and publishers of school histories have learned to their sorrow. It is a form of collective egotism.

To deal with this problem requires real courage and much tact. It is, of course, true that children absorb jingoism from campaign orators, from newspapers and moving pictures, but the root of the evil is generally insinuated through the history books used in the schools. To get a mistake in fact corrected, when it favors the national interest or vanity, is far from easy. In the Scandinavian countries the task has been undertaken by a society called "Norden."

Many wars have been fought among these countries and much territory has changed hands. They have even had kings in common and they have been torn by reciprocal jealousies. To develop a better attitude the delegates of the society's history instruction committees have just met in Stockholm and decided to select specialists from each country to examine the textbooks and recommend whatever changes may be deemed needed.

The expense of the revisions will be borne by the Norden Society and the work is expected to be finished before the end of next summer. Furthermore, permanent boards will be appointed in each country to represent the society and to inspect future proposed textbooks, so that publishers and school committees may feel assured as to the fairness of what they offer the children. Finally, the society will publish special bibliographies and study guides for advanced research workers in history. This work will be done in coöperation with the International Committee of Historians, and gradually other nations may take similar action.

Here is a field where much can be done. For instance, all American school texts on the War for Independence might be checked by British historians, and vice versa, or the chapters in the World War and Franco-Prussian War in French and German books might be subject to examination and possible revision by an international body, preferably affiliated with the League of Nations. Would not considerable progress be made toward that mental disarmament which must precede physical disarmament? It is the children of today who will vote tomorrow.

A Business Aristocracy

THE thirty-one British industrialists who have issued a manifesto on "the management factor in industry" are men who have been so successful in "minding their own business" that they are entitled to offer advice to others. They are practical men speaking in terms of their own experience, looking forward to the better adjustment of business methods to the times in which we live.

They do not discuss those big international problems which are rightly occupying the thoughts of statesmen and economists—currency, tariffs, debt payments and the rest. Those big problems have to be solved before the wheels of trade will run smoothly again; but the most that the politicians can do is to remove some obstacles. It is the business men, whether in Britain, America, Holland or Iraq, who have to make the goods and distribute them, study the markets, and satisfy the consumer. Successful trade largely depends on their capacity to rise to the occasion. Do they, the business men, need bringing up to date?

The businesses in which the signatories are experienced are British ones, not American; and British methods of management (even in the new industries) are by no means identical with those which prevail in the United States. Probably in America there are fewer "family businesses" than there are in England—concerns which have been handed on from father to son, and from son to grandson, so that inherited right sometimes counts for as much as personal capacity. This defect has been to a large extent remedied in recent years; but even so the force of long tradition is more potent in British industry than in the New World.

But when the industrialists say that management has been too much regarded as "a purely empirical art" the criticism is a true one of business management the world over. Personal experience, individual initiative, the push and go of the pioneer have been conspicuous everywhere. There has never been a lack of men with organizing ability, foresight and vision. But these elements combined are not enough without the fuller "scientific management" which the intricacy of modern life requires.

The type of management for which the writers plead must be in the hands of highly gifted men. It would aim at introducing into the vastest businesses the human element which once existed between the small employer working in contact with a few employees. It would have a policy based on informed "planning" which takes account of cycles of booms and depressions, fluctuating price levels, and economic changes at home and abroad. Business as they see it would be in the hands of a selective and trained (not hereditary) aristocracy capable of studying the needs of the age with an extensive sweep of knowledge and making imaginative use of the human material intrusted to its care.

There is, perhaps unavoidably, a certain vagueness in their prescriptions. But does it not boil down to this? Shrewdness is not enough. Business demands the very highest type of intellect, with the broadest possible education, the utmost general culture, the most generous sympathies and the keenest imagination. It should be an exalted and expert professional calling demanding the wisdom of statesmen and the devotion of samurai.

Editorial Notes

A bill pending in the Colorado Legislature would present to former Governor Adams the chair he occupied for more than fifty years, through eleven terms in the State Senate, followed by six years as executive. The record indicates that the chair was made of durable, well-seasoned wood, and also that Mr. Adams himself was lasting political timber.

If the Government should make barter legal exchange, won't it work a hardship on the merry borrower? That is, won't the neighbor who was always running over with a teacup to get enough sugar for breakfast be expected to load the cup with cranberries or codfish?

One idea of a real *billet doux* is that awesome looking communication from the Income Tax Bureau which, when opened, notifies the surprised recipient that he has an overpayment rebate coming to him.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

A GERMAN business man has written an interesting letter to a London morning newspaper. He reached England from Cologne on the first day of the second test match between the English cricket team, touring in Australia, and the Australian national "eleven," and he felt impelled to say what he thought of the way the British press was treating this, to him, insignificant contest.

Now cricket is an English mystery which the uninitiated cannot fathom. I count myself among the initiated, for I was once captain of a cricket club; and I admit that I have sacrificed well-earned sleep in order to hear not only the results, but the details, of the test matches in Australia at the earliest possible moment.

So, for my part, I plead "guilty" to the German business man's indictment. He was, as we should say, "knocked all of a heap" on reading newspaper headlines such as these: "England's Great Day," "Australia's Bad Time," "England on Top"; and, next day, "Our Backs to the Wall," "England's Desperate Task," and "England's Collapse." He writes: "I ask myself what can have happened to England since I leave Cologne. There is nothing seen of military movement, and the City where I am all day with business makes no talk of the seemingly terrible happenings as announced by the papers. . . . I think my Direktors in Cologne will not agree to the business if it is so bad with England that it can collapse since yesterday when it was 'England's Great Day.' With haste I arrive to the City, and I mention to my friends what is this so that I can assure my Direktors in Cologne, and I understand it is a game. I think not it is a game, to me it is more a tragedy that the papers should find nothing else but this game to fill itself with."

* * *

In the closing hours of the old year, a Frenchman, a German and a Greek begged me, all together and all at once, to "explain" cricket to them. One of them reminded me of the advice he had heard me give to another Frenchman some time ago that, if he would begin to understand England, he must first read the Bible (in the Authorized Version), learn to love cricket and get one or two plays of Shakespeare by heart. They thought me evasive when I suggested that the "explanation" had better be postponed until next summer, when we could meet on some village green and see one of the centers from which the infection of cricket has spread to the whole country—and, in the course of generations, to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and the East Indies as well.

Yet I sympathize with the German business man from Cologne. He will never understand, even if he has logic on his side. He will hardly have guessed that though "the City where I am all day with business makes no talk" of the terrible newspaper headlines, it was because City men were too tactful, or too shy, to speak in his presence of the news they had read, or that, when he had left them, they doubtless rushed to the tape machines for further news. One does not talk of family matters to outsiders.

* * *

In December, 1926, I was asked to address a large gathering of German professors and students, at the Berlin "Hochschule für Politik," upon "Die neue Verfassung des britischen Weltreichs" (The New Constitution of the British World-Empire). The reference was to the Balfour Report of October, 1926, on Inter-Imperial relations. I sought to explain that the British Commonwealth is, as regards the self-governing Dominions, a voluntary association of free nations held together by a certain feeling of loyalty to a common Sovereign, by various other "imponderables," and by a belief that what I called "the method of liberty" is superior to methods of constraint. When I had spoken, more or less acceptably, in my best German for nearly an hour, some of the Prussian professors put questions. One typical professor asked: "How can an Empire, or even a Commonwealth, hold together without some central force to keep unruly members in order? Has Great Britain any such central force at her disposal? If not, what could Great Britain do to subdue a Dominion that should wish to secede from the Empire?"

My answer: "Great Britain would not subdue it; the Dominion would secede," seemed to strike the worthy Prussian and his colleagues as proof that the whole British "Imperial" conception is futile and phantasmagoric. They could not understand that there might be cohesive strength in free association under the method of liberty. One of them actually exclaimed that the whole thing appeared to him "Utopian and impossible"; and, though he was silenced, he was scarcely convinced when I reminded him of Goethe's line: "Him I love who aspires to the impossible."

Today I regret that I did not round off my address, and add to the perplexity of my hearers, by enumerating test matches at cricket, and the exploits of the New Zealand, Australian and South African football teams which periodically visit Great Britain and beat all our best clubs, among the invisible and imponderable ties that hold the British Commonwealth together. Whether or not our cricket team in Australia recaptures, this time, "The Ashes" of English cricketing supremacy (which is supposed to have died far back in the eighties of last century when an Australian eleven first overthrew an English national eleven), an Australian team will be here, two years hence, determined either to recover those "Ashes," should they have been lost, or to defend them against England should Australia still hold them. Meanwhile South Africa, or the West Indies, or India, or New Zealand, will have been pounding away at us with bat and ball; and the nearer they come to beating us, nay, the more they beat us, the more we shall love and admire them.

* * *

The same is not quite true of the Dominions—and this is where the intense national interest of the present test matches comes in. If the English team can give Australia a good thrashing at cricket —a game which the Australians play with supreme skill—the whole of Australia will feel that there is life in the old dog yet and that Great Britain is far from being down and out. If our men shape badly, the Australians will be tempted to look upon us as rather a degenerate lot, and their respect even for British political leadership may imperceptibly decline. What is really being batted and bowled, that is to say fought for, in Australia is a demonstration that, in virile quality as well as in skill, the people "at home" are still equal to the best.

Nor is it only in regard to Australia that cricket plays a noteworthy part. It affects, in a very real degree, English feeling about India. Whether it affects, in anything like the same degree, Indian feeling about England is another matter. But it is unquestionable that the prowess of the Indian cricketing team in England last summer did more to awaken genuine liking and respect for India as a whole than any number of reports of Royal Commissions could have done. Moreover, in this matter of cricket, there has long been a working alliance between England and India. His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, now a political leader among the Indian princes, was for many years, indeed still is, a hero among English cricket lovers. He played for his university and was thereafter captain of a leading English county team. He played brilliantly for England against Australia. Nobody speaks of him as Jam Sahib. He is "Ranji," and the uncle of young Duleepsingh, whose absence from the English team now in Australia was felt last autumn to be a national misfortune. Luckily another Prince, the Nawab of Pataudi, who distinguished himself—in cricket—at Oxford University, was able to take his place in the English eleven and has fully justified the confidence placed in him. It is one of the mysteries of English cricket that an Indian Nawab should be looked upon as a full-blooded Englishman.

* * *

So, on the whole, there may be something to say for our madness about test matches, especially since Australia—as every other cricket-playing Dominion will be when its turn comes—is just as mad as we are. Perhaps the German business man might have had his eyes opened if he had been here on the afternoon of Christmas Day when the British Broadcasting Corporation put a radio girdle about the earth in sixty minutes and exchanged greetings—which the whole Empire heard—between London and all the Dominions; and when the King rounded off this achievement by delivering his Christmas wishes personally to all his peoples simultaneously in a message of rare elevation and simplicity. The wonder, and the significance, of this event might have impressed our German visitor; and if he had realized that among the greetings from Australia none were more heartily welcomed than the messages sent "home" by the captains of the Australian and the English cricketing teams, he would not have been quite unprepared for the joy in the newspaper headlines over "England's Great Day," or for the gloom spread by the news of "England's Collapse."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Relief Through Exchanges

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all agree that something must be done to remedy the appalling situation of millions of persons who have been forced into involuntary idleness, but there seems to be little unanimity upon the method to be pursued. Most of the schemes advanced appear designed to help one group at the expense of the whole people.

We are told that we produce more than we consume. This has been true of some things, but not until every farm and ranch has efficient equipment appropriate to its requirements, not until every human being has enough to eat, every highway is decently paved, every dangerous grade crossing is eliminated, every municipality has an adequate landing field for aircraft, and every subway necessary for safer and quicker urban transit has been built can we afford to dole out the taxpayers' money to support the idle, who are able to make these things possible with their combined labor, properly organized and directed. Few of these things can be done by the local community acting independently.

The situation which confronts us is in some ways as serious as war. To deal with it effectively, war measures must be adopted to coördinate the efforts of millions of men in all parts of the country who are now idle, to the end that all may be fed, clothed and housed by the fruits of their own labor, rather than by contributions from their fellow citizens through heavier taxes.

No doubt most communities could utilize their surplus labor more constructively than they now do, but oranges cannot be cultivated successfully in Maine, nor does Massachusetts produce coal. Sea foods are not caught in Montana, and shoe factories are not numerous in Florida. In short, the local community cannot supply the needs of its idle by giving them work for which they are fitted and distributing the product among them.

Exchanges such as are now proposed by economists must be effected with other sections of the country for such self-help to succeed. This cannot be done efficiently by planless groping, sporadically initiated barter. A federal agency should be set up to ascertain from each city, town and county, what it is likely to require for the sustenance of its idle, and to classify them according to customary occupation. Quotas should be assigned to each community to supply enough of its usual products to correspond in value with its probable need for other commodities. Payment could be made in scrip valid only for goods produced, and wages paid under this plan.

After the relatively small first cost had been met, taxation for unemployment relief would be reduced permanently everywhere and almost to the vanishing point in many cases. If funds for this first cost (to lease idle plant and machinery and to buy raw material) are not immediately obtainable locally, and are necessary to enable a community to make its allotted contribution to the common wealth, credit should be made available through an agency similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This system could be extended to include many desirable public works which under the present policy of drift and dole are deferred until "better times," which means until the price of labor and materials has increased.

We are paying for them now, that idle men may not starve—why not have them now? Probably many special interests will cry "Communism" if this program is adopted, but it is high time for us to ride roughshod over the importunities of organized minorities in a matter of such vital importance to the public safety.

Everett, Mass. P. W. PRATT.

Who Spells Chinese Names?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following headline constitutes for me a real "Chinese puzzle":

CHINESE PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES DIFFERENT

The statement, "Chinese pronunciation of names different," raises the question, Different from what? And the answer is, Different from the spelling. This leads to the question, Why different from the spelling? The Chinese written language being ideographic, i. e., representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds, it follows that the sounds are the Chinese spoken words, and it would seem that the only proper way to represent those Chinese words in English is by phonetic spelling. Then, to instance, as an example, one only of the above. If Peiping is pronounced in Chinese Bay-ping with the emphasis on the bay, why not spell it Bay-ping?

Most foreign languages furnish both the pronunciation and the spelling. For instance, the Spanish La Joila is pronounced La Hoy-a, but the Chinese give us the pronunciation and leave it to us to make the spelling.

It would be interesting to know who decided to spell a word which sounds like Bay-ping in the form Peiping, and why?

Some answer to this problem would be of interest to other students of philology besides myself.

Buffalo, N. Y. DONALD BAIN.